



Fiscal Year 2001



BRAC Environmental Restoration Analysis

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INTRODUCTION TO BRAC CLEANUP

The Department of Defense (DoD) has been conducting environmental restoration activities since the mid-1970s with its Installation Restoration Program (IRP) to investigate and remediate sites contaminated from past DoD activities. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, also known as Superfund, established a framework for the identification, investigation, and cleanup of past hazardous substance releases. In 1986, Congress subsequently expanded and revised CERCLA through the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) and formally created the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP), which is the current statutory framework for DoD's environmental restoration program.

In the 1980's, Congress realized that eliminating excess infrastructure and reducing costs could improve DoD's defense mission. The realization prompted Congress to authorize four base realignment and closure (BRAC) rounds in 1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995. The DoD has 497 installations that were realigned or closed, as a result of the four BRAC rounds. Of the 497 installations, 206 BRAC installations had some type of environmental restoration action. DoD is continuing to clean up BRAC property intended for transfer to non-DoD parties. Environmental restoration at BRAC installations is managed as part of DERP, but is funded through the BRAC account. This report discusses environmental

restoration progress at these 206 BRAC installations and highlights DoD's initiatives for expediting cleanup to support transfer and reuse.

BRAC HISTORY

To reduce excess military infrastructure and operating costs, Congress authorized four BRAC rounds from 1988 to 1995. The 1988 Secretary of Defense commission examined and recommended installations to close or realign. The 1988 recommendations for closure was the first of four BRAC rounds. Congress passed the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 to establish the process for the remaining three BRAC rounds.

The objective of the commission for each BRAC round was to provide a fair and efficient process in the timely closure and realignment of DoD

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM

The Defense Environmental Restoration Program addresses the removal and remedial long-term cleanup activities at active sites, BRAC installations, and formerly used defense sites (FUDS) under the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) and Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP).

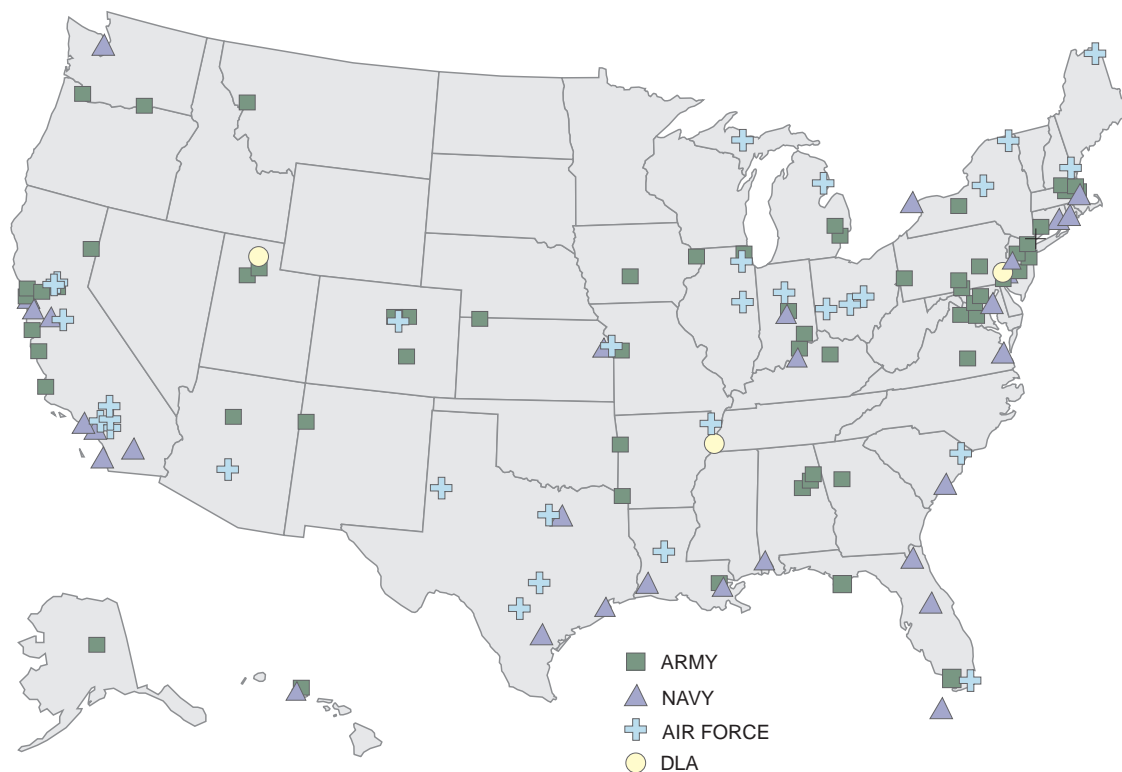
installations while maintaining a high level of military readiness. Separate commissions met in 1991, 1993, and 1995 to develop a list of military installations to realign or close. The cumulative result was to close or realign 497 installations during the four BRAC rounds, 208 of these installations, as shown in Figure 1, had environmental restoration requirements.

COMMITMENT TO CLEANUP AND REUSE

DoD is firmly committed to reuse and transfer of BRAC property. Therefore, a major consideration for expediting environmental restoration at BRAC installations is facilitating the transfer and reuse of BRAC property.

Within the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations and Environment) (ODUSD(I&E)), the Cleanup Office has the responsibility for the DERP, and thus oversees environmental restoration activities at active installations and formerly used defense sites (FUDS), as well as BRAC installations. Through the DERP, DoD conducts environmental restoration of past contamination to protect human health and the environment. This approach ensures quick and efficient remediation and reuse of the Department's BRAC property. To achieve its cleanup goals at BRAC installations, the DoD has several initiatives and approaches.

Figure 1
BRAC Installations with Environmental Restoration Sites



Note: Map does not show 53 Army housing areas.

BRAC CLEANUP TEAM

A BRAC Cleanup Team consists of the DoD BRAC environmental coordinator and EPA and state remedial project managers that assist in accelerating cleanup and facilitate the reuse and transfer process.

BRAC CLEANUP PLAN

A BRAC Cleanup Plan is developed by a closing or realigning installation's BRAC Cleanup Team to map the restoration work needed to make property available for transfer.

DoD's BRAC Cleanup Efforts

The Community Reinvestment Program was established in July 1993 to address the economic impacts of base closures on local communities and speed economic recovery. The Program's cleanup initiative is driven by three overarching principles—

- Protecting human health and the environment
- Making property available for reuse and transfer as soon as possible
- Providing effective community involvement.

Two main complementary elements for cleanup at BRAC installations are the BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT) and the BRAC Cleanup Plan (BCP). The BCT consists of the DoD BRAC Environmental Coordinator (BEC) and the EPA and state Remedial Project Managers (RPMs) working together on the cleanup. The BCP is the BCT's

overall cleanup strategy and action plan that is a comprehensive review of a base's environmental status and integrates reuse in sequencing environmental restoration activities. Each element contributes to successfully expediting cleanup, facilitating reuse, and transferring property. A more detailed description of the BCT and BRAC cleanup process are included in Appendix F.

BRAC Environmental Restoration Data

Of the 208 BRAC installations with environmental restoration requirements, 112 installations account for 97 percent of the acreage DoD plans to transfer or has already transferred. These 112 installations are termed "major" for this analysis because they contain the majority of the acres leaving DoD and receive a majority of BRAC environmental restoration funding. Each major installation prepares an annual BCP abstract summarizing the installation's BRAC environmental restoration activities and progress for that fiscal year. The Army, Navy, Air Force, and Defense Logistics Agency (collectively, the DoD Components) annually submit these abstracts to ODUSD(I&E). Appendix A provides a detailed presentation of the BCP Abstract data for major installations.

There are 96 installations that are termed minor installations because they contribute a small amount of the acreage leaving DoD. Minor installations are not required to submit a BCP Abstract nor are they required to have a BCT. Appendix B summarizes the Restoration Management Information System (RMIS) data for minor installations.

There are two main sources of data used in this analysis—the BCP abstracts and DoD's RMIS. The

BCP abstracts provide detailed data on the 112 major BRAC installations. The data provide information on the environmental condition of the land leaving DoD and environmental issues other than environmental restoration, such as natural and cultural resources, that may influence transfer. The RMIS is a database that contains information on DERP cleanup activities. The RMIS data include the status and overall cleanup progress for all BRAC installations requiring remediation. This report uses the RMIS data to give a broad overview of environmental restoration at BRAC installations.

Historically, this report (previously known as the BCP Abstract Analysis) has focused exclusively on the environmental restoration status at the 112 major BRAC installations. The FY01 report has shifted the focus of the report to include all 208 BRAC installations with environmental restoration requirements. In addition to progress of cleanup, the report also touches on transfer of property as well as other programs and initiatives implemented by DoD to improve the

environmental restoration program and support transfer and reuse of BRAC property.

The Cleanup Office has expanded the scope of this report to better reflect recent changes in the September 2001 DERP Management Guidance. Revisions to the DERP Management Guidance affect environmental restoration activities at BRAC installations and the data collected in the BCP abstracts. The most significant revision to the DERP Management Guidance was establishing requirements for addressing past use of military munitions and their residues.

GOALS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

To effectively manage its cleanup responsibilities, DoD developed program and performance goals for BRAC sites in the DERP. These goals guide the investment decisions of DoD Components in prioritizing their activities by focusing on achieving cleanup remedies in place and completing cleanup requirements. Figure 2 details the environmental cleanup goals for BRAC installations. DoD uses

Figure 2
BRAC Environmental Cleanup Goals

By FY01—

- 75 percent of installations will have remedy in place or response complete (RIP/RC)
- 90 percent of sites will have remedy in place or response complete (RIP/RC)
- 75 percent of acres ready for transfer under CERCLA.

By FY05—

- 100 percent of installations will have remedy in place or response complete (RIP/RC)
- 100 percent of sites will have remedy in place or response complete (RIP/RC)
- 100 percent of acres ready for transfer under CERCLA.

data reported in both RMIS and the BCP abstract to evaluate installation progress toward these goals.

Despite considerable environmental restoration progress, DoD did not achieve all of its FY01 BRAC goals due to technical issues and recent fluctuating funding levels, which impacted planned accomplishments. The Department is continuing to focus attention on BRAC environmental restoration activities to remain on track for meeting the FY05 goals. DoD has implemented initiatives, such as the Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP), Early Transfer Authority (ETA), and the land use control (LUC) policy, to support environmental restoration and reuse. Specific environmental restoration accomplishments and an evaluation of progress toward these goals are discussed later in this report.

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CLEANUP: PROCESS AND PROGRESS

BRAC environmental cleanup activities, as mentioned earlier, are managed under the DERP. Of the 208 BRAC installations requiring cleanup, only those sites on property transferring out of DoD control are considered part of BRAC cleanup. All environmental site progress and acreage status detailed in this report applies only to BRAC excess property—property that is planned for transfer or has already been transferred out of DoD.

DoD had identified 401,394 excess acres in four BRAC rounds, some of this acreage required environmental restoration consideration. Figure 3a and 3b show the distribution of BRAC acreage by DoD Component and BRAC round, respectively. Cleanup of releases of hazardous

substances from past contamination is conducted under the DERP's Installation Restoration Program (IRP), while cleanup of unexploded ordnance, waste military munitions, and munitions constituents is conducted under the DERP's Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP). DoD established the MMRP in the September 2001 DERP Management Guidance to better manage military munitions response activities. The new program is explained in more detail later in this report.

As defined in the DERP Management Guidance, sites are a distinct area where investigation of possible contamination or cleanup of contamination is underway. In FY01, there were 4,928 sites on the 401,394 excess acres. The

Figure 3a
Excess BRAC Acres by Component*

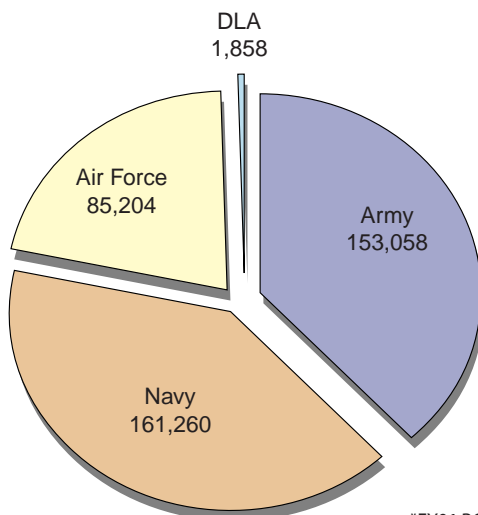
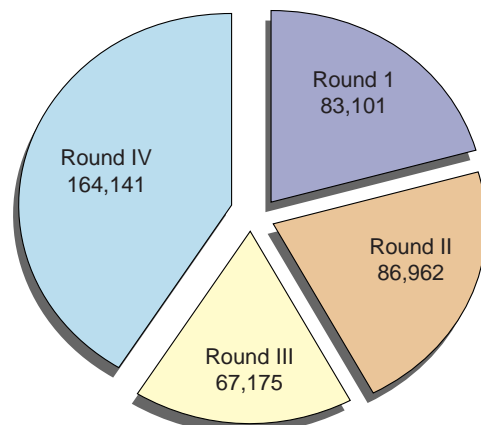


Figure 3b
Excess BRAC Acres by BRAC Round*



*FY01 BCP Abstract Data for All Installations

sites included 4,870 IRP and 58 MMRP sites. Of the 208 BRAC installations, 206 installations have environmental restoration requirements and 2 installations with MMRP sites only. Appendix C provides more information on these sites.

INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM

IRP is the identification, investigation, and cleanup of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants as defined by CERCLA; DoD-unique materials; and petroleum/oil/lubricants contamination at operating and closing or realigning installations (including off-installation areas to which contamination has migrated) and at FUDS.

MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM

MMRP is the cleanup of sites contaminated with unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, and munitions constituents at DoD facilities.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

There are several environmental statutory drivers that govern environmental restoration and affect transfer activities at BRAC installations—CERCLA, the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA), and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Descriptions of these federal laws are summarized in Appendix E.

CERCLA, also known as Superfund, is the primary federal law governing cleanup of past releases of hazardous substances at both privately owned and government facilities. DoD executes

environmental restoration activities consistent with CERCLA requirements, which involves assessments and response actions to protect human health and the environment. In addition to governing the cleanup of such sites, CERCLA contains special requirements regarding the transfer of federal properties to non-federal entities.

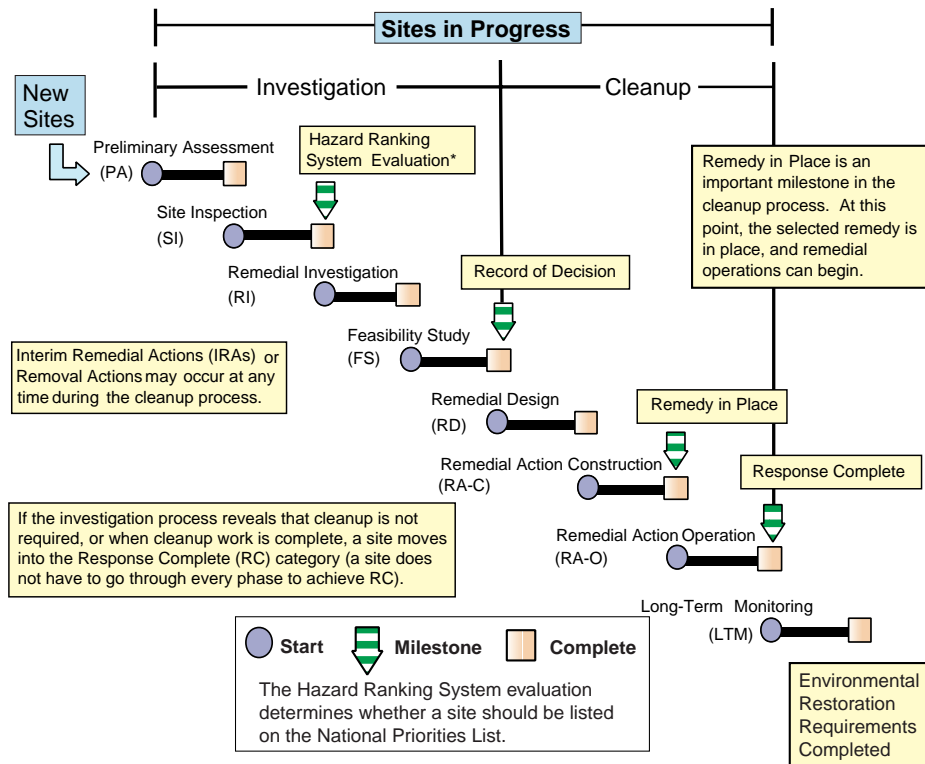
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AT BRAC INSTALLATIONS

DoD's environmental restoration program began in the mid-1970s; therefore, an installation may already have had an active environmental restoration program at the time it became a BRAC installation. Once an installation has been slated for realignment or closure, environmental restoration personnel conduct an Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) of the installation. The objective of the EBS is to determine the environmental condition of property, particularly to identify the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) uncontaminated parcels. The EBS also feeds into the "bottom up review" of the installation's environmental restoration activities and the creation of the installation BCP that integrates reuse requirements and priorities into cleanup activities.

The environmental cleanup process for IRP sites at BRAC installations, however, still remains the same and has to follow the steps outlined in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), the regulation that implements CERCLA.

Figure 4 illustrates the various phases of the cleanup process. While some phases may overlap

Figure 4
Restoration Process Phases and Milestones



or occur concurrently, response activities at DoD sites are generally conducted in the shown order.

Once the presence of contamination is suspected at a site, DoD begins the investigation process by conducting a Preliminary Assessment (PA). The PA is a limited-scope investigation to determine whether or not a hazardous chemical release has occurred and further investigation is needed. A PA may include installation or property document reviews, visual site inspection, and interviews with installations or property personnel. The Site Inspection (SI) generally involves collection of additional information to help DoD decide whether environmental restoration activities are necessary. DoD may determine during the SI that the site poses no risk and requires no further action.

If during the PA/SI DoD personnel determine additional investigation is needed, DoD conducts a Remedial Investigation (RI). The RI involves more comprehensive data collection at the site, such as collection and analysis of soil and groundwater samples. Using the data, DoD assesses the nature and extent of and the potential risks posed by the contamination. The Department then evaluates the merits of various cleanup options and determines the best practical strategy for its environmental restoration response. This is the Feasibility Study (FS). The completion of the investigation phase is documented in a Record of Decision (ROD) or an equivalent decision document for the site. DoD records the results of its investigation activities, including the selected

cleanup strategy and remediation objectives it will reach, in the ROD. The ROD may also document that no further action will be taken, if DoD determines that the site poses no risk to human health or the environment. Under this process, sites reaching a no further action determination are considered to be Response Complete (RC).

At this stage of the restoration process, sites that require further action enter the cleanup phase. The cleanup segment begins with implementation of the remedy chosen for the site. This stage comprises of Remedial Design (RD) and Remedial Action Construction (RA-C). If required, operation of the remedy continues, Remedial Action-Operation (RA-O), until the cleanup objectives required by the ROD for that site have been met. Some sites may require a review of the Remedial Action (RA) at least every five years after the RA is initiated. These reviews are performed to ensure that the remedy is functioning as designed and that any necessary operation and maintenance activities are taking place.

The cleanup phase contains two important environmental restoration milestones. The remedy in place (RIP) milestone marks the point at which DoD has completed constructing the remedy, and the remedy is operating successfully. The second milestone, response complete (RC), is reached when all cleanup objectives specified in the site's ROD or decision document have been met. After the site reaches the RC milestone, a site may require Long-Term Management (LTM) activities to ensure the implemented remedy remains effective. This phase includes environmental monitoring, review of site conditions, and/or maintenance to ensure that the established remedy continues to meet the objectives prescribed in the ROD.

FINDING OF SUITABILITY TO TRANSFER

The process that documents the determination that property is environmentally suitable for transfer by deed for an intended use. It identifies any applicable restrictions on future use and provides a conclusion that the notice, covenant, and access requirements under CERCLA can be given.

FINDING OF SUITABILITY TO LEASE

The process that documents the determination that property can be leased, even while cleanup is under way. It identifies any applicable restrictions that must accompany the lease as well as other needed environmental notices and access.

Supporting Reuse

When environmental cleanup requirements are met, BRAC property is environmentally suitable under CERCLA for transfer by deed. When such property is slated for transfer, environmental restoration personnel at the installation support the real estate transaction by documenting this conclusion in a Finding of Suitability to Transfer (FOST). Similarly, property put into reuse through lease must also meet environmental suitability requirements, which are documented in a Finding of Suitability to Lease (FOSL). State and federal regulators also review FOSTs and FOSLs, providing their input on environmental restoration requirements and the property's suitability for

transfer or lease. The FOST or the FOSL is a critical “bridge” between the environmental and real estate processes by documenting the environmental suitability of the property and the environmental requirements to be included in the real estate transaction, such as any restrictions on the use of the property.

An examination of the phase duration data for BRAC and active installations shows differences in the length of time to complete environmental cleanup. Figures 5a and 5b show the overall environmental restoration phase duration at BRAC installations and active installations. The figures

Figure 5a
BRAC Installations, Average Phase Duration*

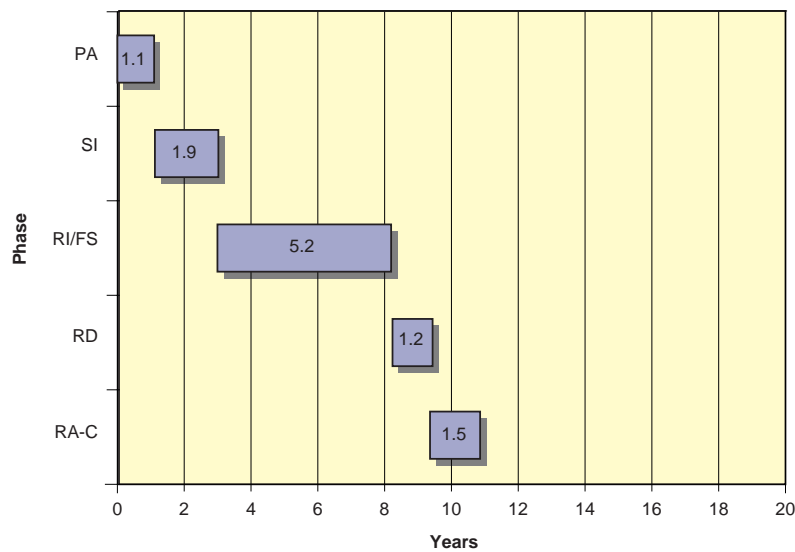
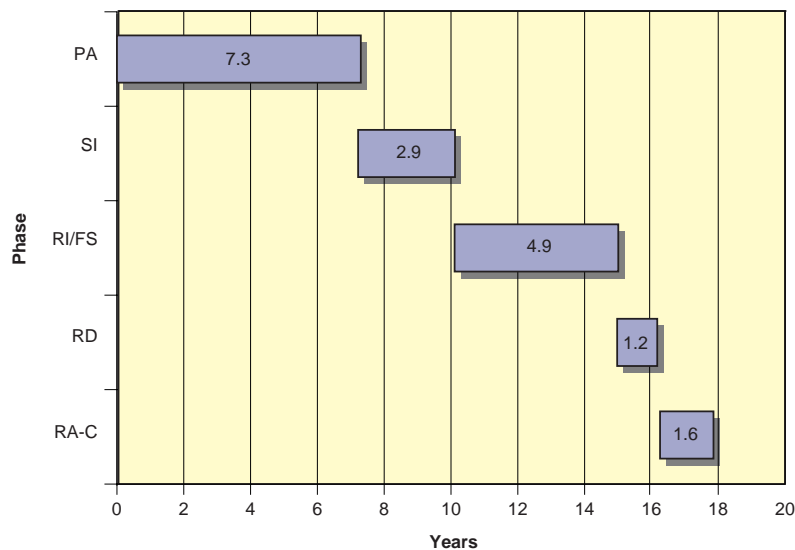


Figure 5b
Active Installations, Average Phase Duration*



*FY01 RMIS Data for All Installations

show BRAC installations completing environmental restoration faster than DERA installations. A more complete comparison of phase durations can be seen in Appendix D.

Relative Risk Analysis and Ranking

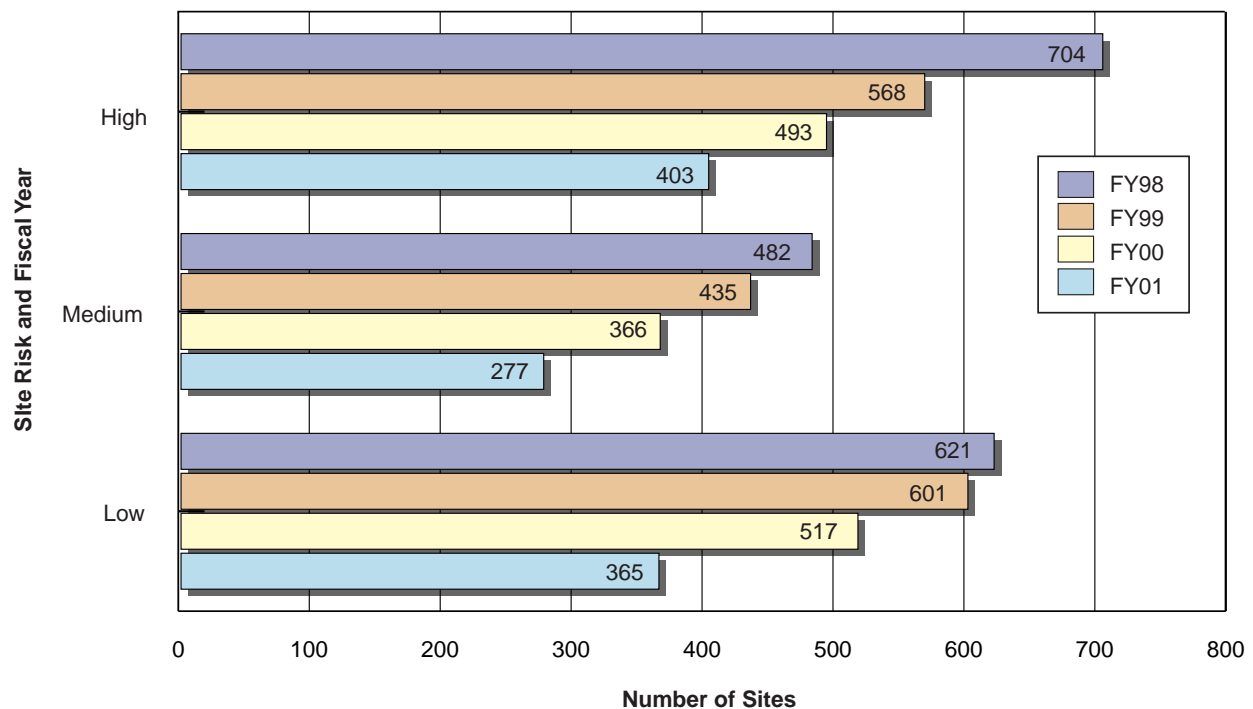
DoD developed the Relative Risk Site Evaluation (RRSE) framework to ensure that the limited funding resources are used to address sites posing the greatest risk to human health and the environment. Relative risk takes the contamination, pathway, and receptor into account to place sites into high, medium, and low risk categories relative to each other. DoD uses this tool, along with other factors such as program goals, stakeholder concerns, and reuse or

redevelopment plans, when sequencing cleanup activity at BRAC installations. Figure 6 shows the progress DoD has made in addressing the relative risk at all BRAC installations. Overall, the high relative-risk sites have steadily declined by 43 percent from FY98 to FY01. In FY01 alone, DoD reduced the number of high relative-risk sites at BRAC installations by 18 percent.

Environmental Condition of Property

One important objective at BRAC installations is to support reuse by making property environmentally suitable for transfer under CERCLA. The Environmental Condition of Property (ECP) categorizes the environmental condition of BRAC acreage relative to CERCLA

Figure 6
BRAC Installation Relative-Risk Evaluation Progress*



*FY01 RMIS data for all installations

Figure 7
Environmental Condition of Property Category Descriptions

Category 1:	Acreage where no release or disposal of hazardous substances or petroleum products has occurred (including no migration of these substances from adjacent areas.)
Category 2:	Acreage at Installation Restoration Program sites where only release or disposal of POL has occurred.
Category 3:	Acreage at Installation Restoration Program sites where release, disposal, and/or migration of any of the above listed materials has occurred (except for a release or disposal solely of POL) but no removal or remedial response is required to ensure safety and protection of human health and the environment.
Category 4:	Acreage at Installation Restoration Program sites where release, disposal, and/or migration of any of the above listed materials has occurred (except for a release or disposal solely of POL) and all removal or remedial actions to ensure safety and protect human health and the environment have been taken.
Category 5:	Acreage at Installation Restoration Program sites where release, disposal, and/or migration of any of the above listed materials has occurred (except for a release or disposal solely of POL) and removal or remedial actions are under way, but all required removal or remedial actions have not yet been completed.
Category 6:	Acreage at Installation Restoration Program sites where release, disposal, and/or migration of any of the above listed materials has occurred (except for a release or disposal solely of POL) but required actions have not yet been implemented.
Category 7:	Acreage at Installation Restoration Program sites that are not yet evaluated or require additional evaluation

requirements for cleanup of hazardous substances and transfer. Acres are classified in one of seven categories, as detailed in Figure 7.

Properties in ECP categories 1 through 4 meet CERCLA requirements for transfer. Categories 1 through 4 encompass property that has never been contaminated, property that does not need remediation, and property where any necessary removal or remedial activities are complete.

ECP categories 5 through 7 consist of acreage where environmental restoration activities are ongoing or further information is still required. As sites move through the investigation and

remediation phases, acreage progresses from categories 7 through 5 to categories 2 through 4.

While property requiring environmental restoration is generally not suitable for transfer until it reaches categories 2 through 4, DoD uses two methods to facilitate reuse before completion of environmental restoration. The Department can facilitate reuse of property through a lease or can transfer the property by deed through CERCLA's ETA. ETA allows transfer of property by deed with the approval of state or federal regulators while restoration activities are ongoing. Both methods are discussed later in this report.

DoD is refining these ECP categories in response to changes in the September 2001 DERP Management Guidance. Updated definitions will be used in the FY02 report for data collected during that fiscal year.

CLEANUP TRENDS AND PROGRESS

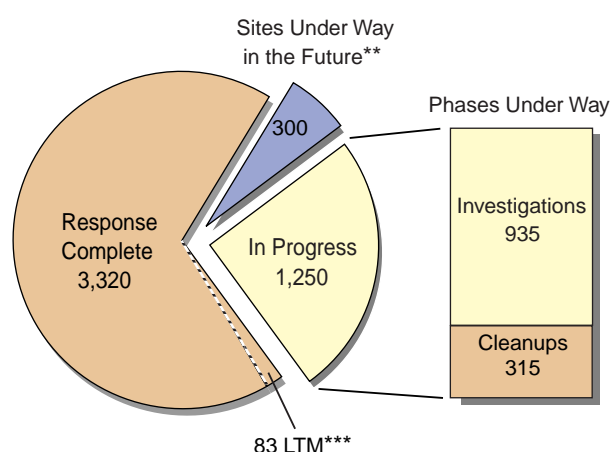
In the 13 years since the first BRAC round and the 6 years since the last BRAC round, environmental restoration at these installations has progressed dramatically. Property is being investigated, remedies are being implemented, and cleanup activities are being executed. More and more BRAC acreage is environmentally suitable for transfer under CERCLA, enabling not only a broader reuse but also transfer by deed of BRAC property.

The status of BRAC sites is one of the best indicators of environmental restoration progress.

At the end of FY01, 68 percent of sites had achieved the RC milestone, as shown in Figure 8, with another 3 percent of sites at the RIP milestone. This is an 8 percent increase over the number of sites that had reached the RC milestone at the end of FY00. Another 26 percent of sites are in the process of being investigated or cleaned up. Of the remaining sites (6 percent), 12 have future start dates and 288 are between environmental restoration phases. DoD's environmental restoration efforts are focused on the 29 percent of BRAC sites with remaining requirements. Current projections are that 4,642 IRP and 42 MMRP sites, or a total of 4,684 sites will be at the RIP/RC milestone at the end of FY05.

As shown in Figure 9, 60 percent of BRAC installations have achieved the final RIP/RC milestone. This means that all sites at the installation have remedies in place or have completed response requirements. Current projections show that 189 installations will have achieved the last RIP/RC milestone in FY05. As one site not at RIP/RC precludes this installation milestone, the 295 or 6 percent of sites that are projected not to achieve RIP/RC by the end of FY05 will also result in 19 installations not reaching the RIP/RC milestone. Out of this number, 17 installations will have only one or two sites not at RIP/RC at the end of FY05. Achieving the FY05 goal is a DoD priority and DoD is increasing management emphasis by implementing a number of initiatives, such as ETA, MMRP, and land use controls to ensure this happens.

Figure 8
BRAC Installations Overall IRP Site Status*



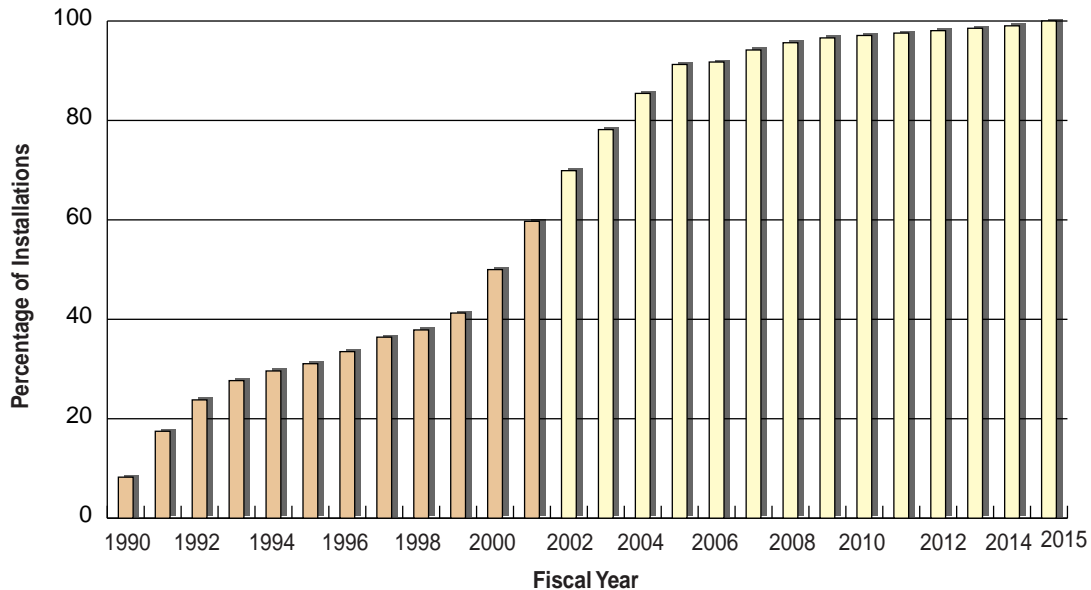
*FY01 RMIS data for all installations.

**Includes sites with future preliminary assessment starts planned and sites that are between phases.

***LTM is a subset of Response Complete.

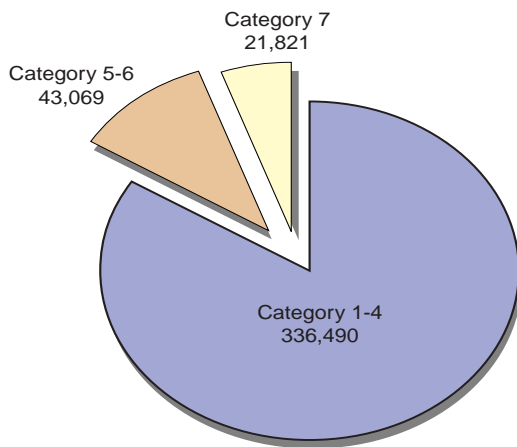
The ECP is another indication of cleanup progress. Acreage that reaches ECP categories 1 through 4

Figure 9
BRAC Installations Achieving Final Remedy in Place or Response Complete at IRP Sites*



*There are a total of 208 BRAC installations with environmental restoration requirements; however, only 206 are counted because 2 Army installations have MMRP sites only.

Figure 10
BRAC Acreage Requiring Environmental Restoration Activities, by ECP Categories*

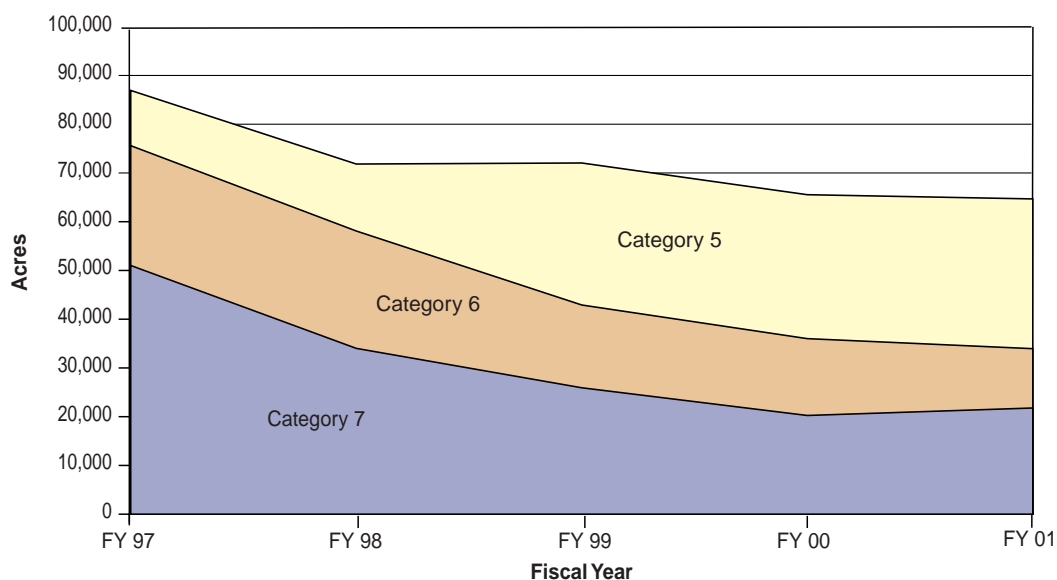


*FY01 BCP ABstracts data for all installations.

meet CERCLA requirements for transfer of property to non-Federal entities. Figure 10 shows that 84 percent of BRAC acreage leaving DoD satisfies CERCLA requirements for transfer. However, acreage that has met CERCLA requirements may still have additional issues and other environmental encumbrances, such as unexploded ordnance (UXO), natural and cultural resources (NCR), and petroleum, oil, and lubricant (POL), that are not legal impediments but may impact transfer and redevelopment.

All BRAC environmental restoration efforts that remain to be accomplished comprise less than 16 percent of BRAC property in ECP categories 5 through 7. In recent years, the percentage of CERCLA-ready acreage has remained at 84 percent. This can be attributed to several

Figure 11
Change in Categories 5, 6, and 7 Acreage from FY97 to FY01*



* FY01 BCP Abstract Data For Major Installations

reasons, including the complexity of the contamination at the remaining sites, regulatory delay, or the discovery of additional sites with contaminants. Figure 11 shows the progress of acreage in categories 5, 6, and 7 for major installations. The increased acreage in categories 5 and 6 reflects the progression of sites from investigation to cleanup.

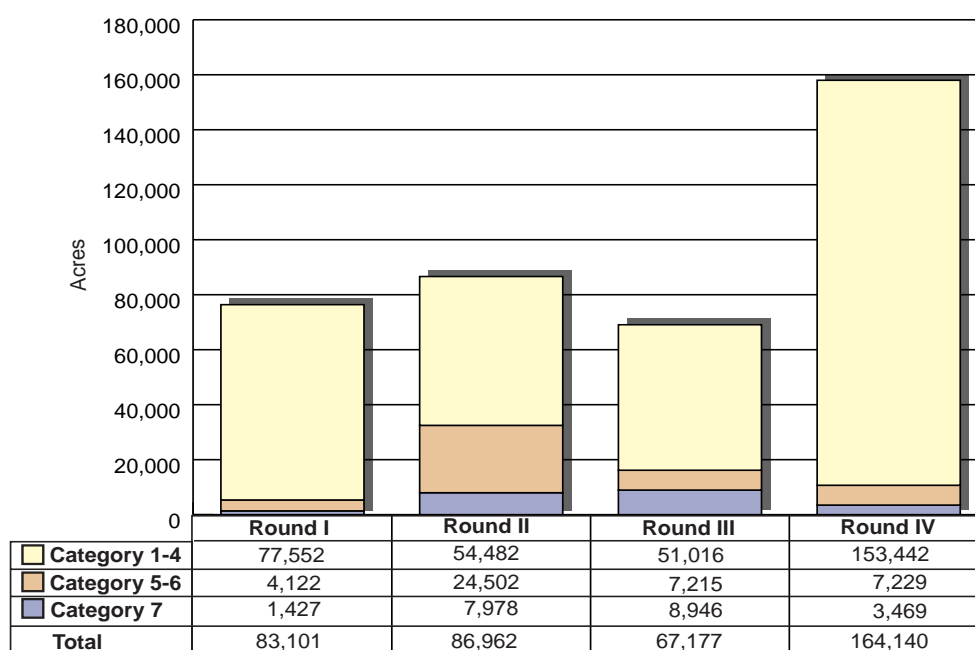
As cleanup is completed, BRAC property becomes qualified under CERCLA for transfer by deed to non-Federal entities. A significant percentage of acreage from all four BRAC rounds has reached ECP categories 1 through 4, as shown in Figure 12.

Meeting Cleanup Goals

As discussed earlier, DoD sets cleanup goals to assist the Components in prioritizing and

completing cleanup requirements at BRAC sites. By FY01, 90 percent of BRAC sites and 75 percent of installations should have achieved the RIP/RC milestone and 75 percent of installation acres ready for transfer under CERCLA. The Department met and exceeded the interim FY01 goal of having 75 percent of installation acres ready for transfer, 84 percent of BRAC acres are CERCLA ready for transfer. However, DoD did not achieve two of the goals. At the end of FY01, 71 percent of BRAC sites and 60 percent of installations achieved the RIP/RC milestones. DoD came very close to achieving the goal of having 75 percent of installations achieving RIP/RC milestone. Of the 83 installations that did not reach the RIP/RC milestone in FY01, 20 installations have one or two sites not meeting the RIP/RC milestone. DoD recognizes the importance of achieving these goals and is

Figure 12
Environmental Condition of Property for All Installations Acreage by BRAC Round*



*FY01 BCP abstract data for major installations

working to have realistic plans and adequate funding to complete remaining cleanup activities to achieve BRAC environmental restoration goals for FY05. Figure 13 shows the management goals and actual progress through FY01.

BRAC Funding

BRAC environmental restoration activities are funded from the overall BRAC account. BRAC environmental funding encompasses more than environmental restoration efforts; it also addresses closure-related environmental

Figure 13: Comparison of FY01 Cleanup Goals with Actual Progress

FY01 Cleanup Goals	FY01 Actual Progress
■ 75 percent of installations will have remedy in place or response complete (RIP/RC)	■ 68 percent of installations achieved the RIP/RC milestone
■ 90 percent of sites will have RIP/RC	■ 70 percent of sites achieved RIP/RC milestone
■ 75 percent of acres ready for transfer	■ 84 percent of BRAC acres are ready for transfer

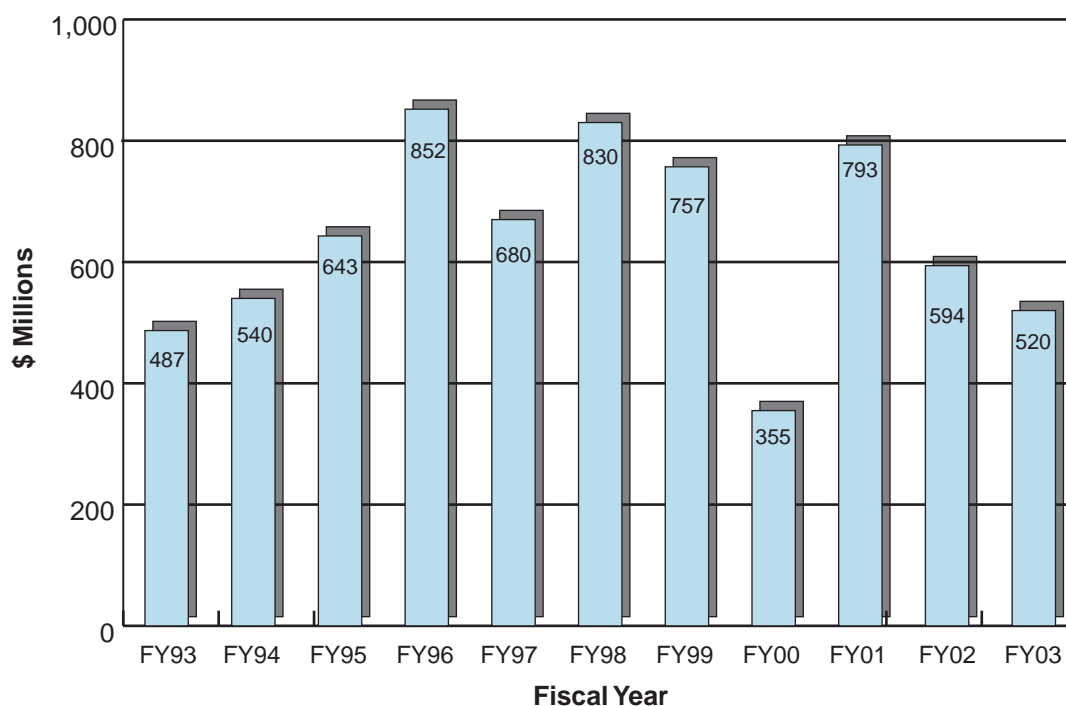
compliance, environmental planning, and program management and support. The BRAC account is part of DoD's overall Military Construction appropriations. To ensure maximum flexibility, and in keeping with management of the Military Construction account, BRAC funding is provided in 5-year appropriations. Congress extended the BRAC accounts in FY00.

In FY01, Congress appropriated \$793 million for all environmental activities at BRAC installations, including restoration, compliance, and planning. This increase in funding from FY00 provides for the completion of projects begun in the last fiscal year as well as projects scheduled for funding in

FY01. As cleanup efforts mature, projected funding for future years will begin to decline. Figure 14 shows BRAC environmental funding levels from FY93 to FY03.

The President's Management Plan, released in Summer 2001, attributed the Department's program management and performance metrics to the success of the DERP in protecting the health and safety of service members, their families, and the surrounding communities. DoD is committed to responsible fiscal management and relies on congressional support for stable and predictable funding to complete cleanup requirements essential for reuse and transfer of BRAC property.

Figure 14
Actual and Projected BRAC Environmental Funding
Allocations from FY93 to FY02*



*FY01 DERP Annual Report to Congress

MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM

Historically, DoD has addressed environmental concerns associated with explosive contaminants at munitions manufacturing and processing sites, as well as responses for military munitions under the IRP portion of the DERP. However, decades of military training, weapon systems testing and training, and munitions production have led to the presences of UXO, discarded munitions, and munitions constituents on ranges where training and testing occurred.

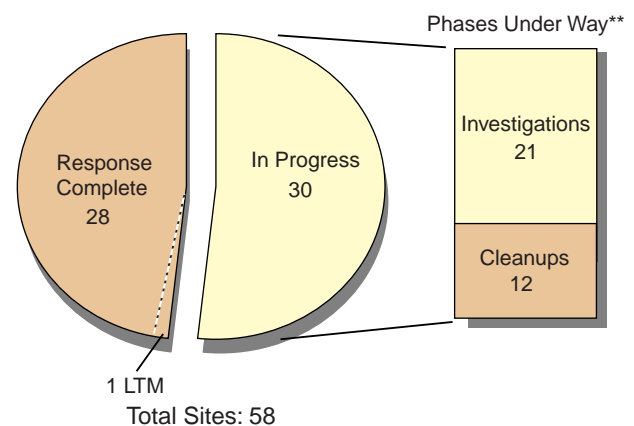
However, to fully address the challenges of responding to UXO and waste munitions, DoD created a new program within the DERP called the Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP). DoD established the MMRP to better reflect the statutory goals established for the DERP, to enhance understanding of the nature of munitions response sites, and to manage response activities more effectively. As part of the DERP, the MMRP and its response activities will benefit from DoD's existing program management experience with the IRP.

To adequately address and fund the cleanup of sites containing UXO, DoD has several initiatives for FY02, including—

- The development of a site prioritization protocol.
- The assessment of current munitions response technologies available.

At the end of FY01, 58 MMRP sites were identified at BRAC installations. Twenty-eight of those sites have completed response action, while the remaining 30 are in the process of investigation and cleanup. Figure 15 shows the status of these MMRP sites through FY01.

Figure 15
BRAC Installations MMRP Site Status*
(as of September 30, 2001)



*FY01 RMIS Data for BRAC Installations

**Phases Under Way may not add up to Sites in Progress because some sites have multiple phases under way.

There are 102,130 acres affected by MMRP. A more detailed presentation of MMRP acres at major BRAC installations is displayed in Table A4 of Appendix A and the number of BRAC MMRP sites is displayed in Table C2 in Appendix C. It is important to keep in mind that the total UXO acreage for FY01 in Table A4 may not be accurate; however, DoD has implemented initiatives that will improve data quality for upcoming years.

The DERP is continuing to evolve to meet environmental restoration challenges. The creation and implementation of the MMRP within the DERP is not expected to impact BRAC installations, as this work is already taking place. Implementation of MMRP, however, will change DERP program management at BRAC installations in small ways, such as, modifying the BCP abstract data to better reflect munitions response issues. Data submitted for FY02 will be consistent with the new MMRP management and reporting requirements.

REUSE AND TRANSFER OF BRAC PROPERTY

Environmental restoration of BRAC property is an important facet in facilitating reuse of this property. To sustain the economic well-being of communities that long supported DoD installations, the Department focuses on expediting property available for reuse. To that end, installation environmental restoration personnel integrate input from the local communities to sequence cleanup activities to support reuse. The Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) plays an important role in the transfer of property to the community. For communities affected by base closures or realignments, OEA provides comprehensive assistance to support community organizational, planning, and transitional activities.

The Components must conduct either an environmental assessment (EA) or an environmental impact analysis (EIS) for major Federal actions before the property transfer can occur. The Department cannot transfer BRAC property before completion of a NEPA analysis. The EA or EIS considers reuse alternatives, including the LRA's reuse plan, and environmental consequences of the property disposal action. A more detailed explanation of NEPA can be viewed in Appendix E.

The aim at BRAC installations is reuse and transfer of the property. There are three

requirements that BRAC installations must meet before property can be transferred:

- Completing the NEPA analysis
- Reaching operational closure of the installation
- Taking necessary CERCLA actions.

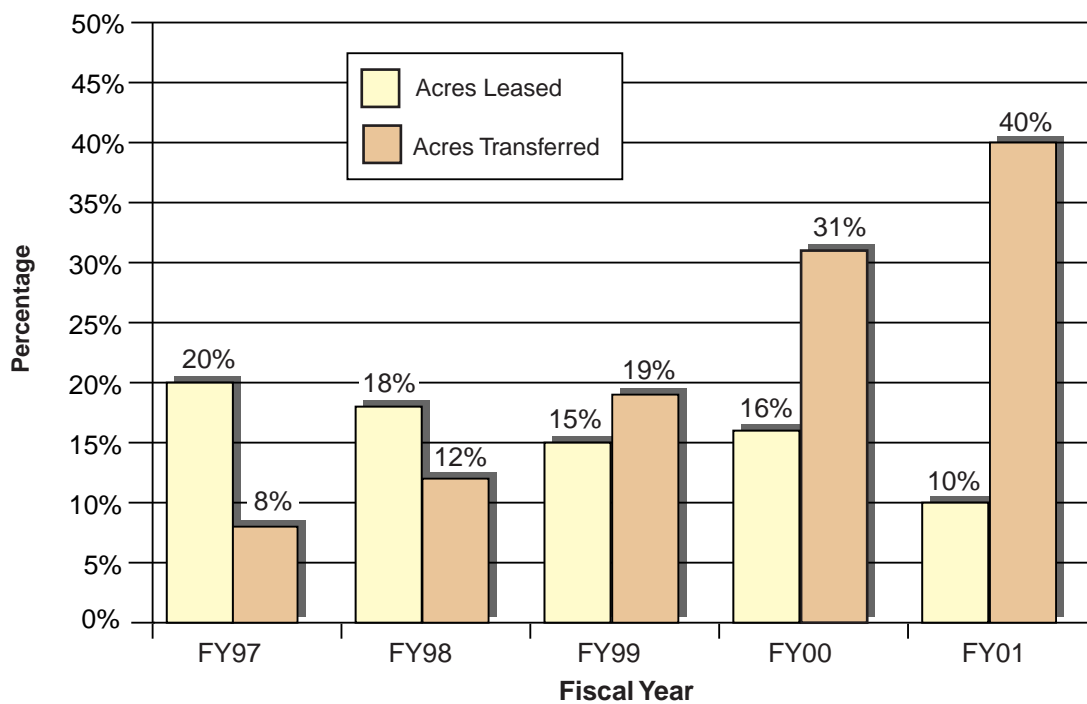
A variety of environmental, regulatory, and real estate factors may prolong the realization of reuse and transfer aims—cleanup may be technologically difficult or take a long time, there may be regulatory delays, or the property may be in an area with economic obstacles to re-development. Recognizing this, DoD utilizes several alternatives to allow productive reuse of BRAC property while environmental cleanup is ongoing.

Reuse and transfer can occur while environmental cleanup is on-going using the following vehicles—short and long-term leases, lease in furtherance of conveyance (LIFOC), and ETA. A long-term lease is a lease that is longer than a normal short-term lease of one to five years. It does not obligate the lessee to accept transfer of the land after the lease expires. However, a LIFOC acknowledges that a property will be transferred to an entity and that entity is allowed to make improvements and changes to the property. The LIFOC occurs when the final disposal decision on the property has been made. ETA gives transferee the option of

receiving a property by deed while environmental cleanup is on-going. Early transfer allows the transferee to own the property and initiate reuse for the community earlier than would be otherwise possible.

At the end of FY01, 50 percent of BRAC property was in reuse through transfer by deed or by lease. Figure 16 shows the growing percentage, from FY97 through FY01, of major BRAC installation property that has been transferred to federal agencies and non-federal entities.

Figure 16
Acres Transferred by Lease or Deed from FY97 to FY01*



*FY01 BCP Abstract Data for Major Installations

INITIATIVES

DoD has developed policies and guidance to meet new challenges and expedite cleanup at BRAC installations. Some of these initiatives are specific to BRAC installations while others are applicable to all environmental restoration conducted under the DERP. The DoD supports all of these tools at BRAC installations to manage cleanup comprehensively, providing for the swift reuse and transfer of BRAC property.

met. By taking advantage of this option, communities can obtain property sooner to begin reuse activities. The communities have full ownership of the property, often with more control over cleanup and redevelopment activities, with greater opportunity for time and cost savings.

Figure 17 lists BRAC installations where property has been transferred using ETA.

EARLY TRANSFER AUTHORITY

Using ETA, DoD Components can transfer BRAC property before completing environmental restoration requirements. In the early transfer process, the installation, regulatory agencies, and prospective transferee, such as the LRA, work together to plan concurrent reuse and environmental restoration activities. Responsibility for the remaining cleanup may remain with DoD or transfer to the property recipient. However, ETA ensures that the remaining cleanup responsibilities will be

Figure 17
Early Transfers at Major BRAC Installations

Component	Installation	Date of Transfer	Acreage
Army	Tooele Army Depot	Dec 98	1,622
Air Force	Griffiss Air Force Base	Jul 00	300
Air Force	Grissom Air Force Base	Jun 97	201
Air Force	Lowry Air Force Base	Sep 00	505
Air Force	Mather Air Force Base	Jun 98	25
Air Force	Mather Air Force Base	Feb 00	625
Air Force	Wurtsmith Air Force Base	Dec 00	150
Navy	Agana Naval Air Station	Sep 00	1,800
Navy	FISC Oakland	Jun 99	529
Navy	FISC Oakland Alameda Annex	Jul 00	147
Navy	Mare Island NSY	Apr 01	700
Navy	Mare Island NSY	May 02	3,200
Navy	Naval Air Station Memphis	Dec 00	1,858
Navy	SRF Guam	Sep 01	1,800
Navy	NTC San Diego	Feb 00	51



FISC Oakland

FISC Oakland in Oakland, California is an example of how the early transfer process can assist in the immediate economic recovery of an area. The installation was closed as part of BRAC 1995 in September 1998. While early transfer negotiations were underway, the facility was leased to the Port of Oakland on an interim basis. In May 1999, the Governor of California signed the Covenant Deferral Agreement making it possible to transfer approximately 531 acres to the Port of Oakland in June 1999. The process took less than one year, an unprecedented achievement for any DoD installation. The FISC Oakland early transfer is an example of how effective the early transfer process can be when the parties involved work together toward a common goal.



Grissom Air Force Base

A second great example of an early transfer success story is Grissom Air Force Base in Peru, Indiana. It is an example of how cooperation among stakeholders can assist in the economic recovery of an area. The Air Force, community stakeholders, and state regulators used the early transfer process to convey approximately 200 acres to the State of Indiana for a corrections facility. While the Air Force was completing its environmental cleanup, the State of Indiana began construction of the facility. In addition, the former AFB transferred 1,345 acres of property to the Grissom Redevelopment Authority. Currently, the transferred property is now the Grissom Aeroplex, which is home to several industrial businesses and more than 1,000 residential homes.

The text boxes on page 24 detail the ETA successes at two installations.

STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

DoD recognizes that communities surrounding BRAC installations are affected by environmental contamination and environmental restoration, especially at installations where a portion of the property may be planned for transfer to the local community. DoD is committed to having local community input in the decision-making process. BRAC installations often have two distinct community groups active in environmental restoration and reuse activities—the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) and the Local Redevelopment Authority (LRA), respectively.

RABs are formed at both BRAC and active installations where there are environmental restoration activities. A RAB assists DoD in providing information to and involving the local community in environmental restoration. RAB members review and provide input on cleanup documents, possible project requirements,

priorities among sites or projects, and act as DoD's liaison with the local community.

Figure 18 shows the number of RABs formed at BRAC installations.

The second community involvement group is the LRA, formed solely at BRAC installations. The LRA develops a reuse plan considering the environmental condition of property and planned environmental remediation information. The reuse plan outlines the community's intended reuse and redevelopment activities and can help guide environmental restoration decisions at BRAC property. After developing the reuse plan, the LRA works closely with the BCT to identify reuse priorities to facilitate the community's redevelopment needs and DoD's remediation efforts. Figure 19 shows the status of the LRA's reuse plans.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING WITH EPA

Fulfilling the spirit of expeditious BRAC cleanup, DoD works closely with federal and state regulators to keep the environmental restoration

Figure 18
Number of RABs Formed at BRAC Installations for each BRAC Round

Round	Number of RABs Formed at BRAC installations
I (1988)	76
II (1991)	16
III (1993)	21
IV (1995)	45
Totals Number of RABs	158

Figure 19
Status of Reuse Plans at Major Installations, by BRAC Round

Round	Number Required	Number Complete	Percent Complete
I (1988)	16	15	93.75%
II (1991)	26	26	100.00%
III (1993)	26	25	96.15%
IV (1995)	34	29	85.29%
Total	103	95	92.23%

*FY01 BCP Abstract data for major installations

process moving and to make timely cleanup decisions. Regulatory input on cleanup decisions are integral to the environmental restoration process and facilitating property transfer. To ensure the consistency of federal regulatory participation, DoD has a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with EPA. The MOU outlines DoD's and EPA's responsibilities for BRAC cleanup and provides a way for DoD to fund the necessary federal regulatory assistance.

The existing MOU will expire at the end of FY02. DoD began working with EPA to update the MOU, and will finalize it in FY02. The updated MOU will focus efforts on completing the remaining cleanup requirements while maintaining the pace of cleanup.

LAND USE CONTROL POLICY AND WORKSHOPS

DoD uses land use controls (LUCs) to ensure that environmental use restrictions are properly implemented to protect human health and the environment at BRAC properties. LUCs are any type of physical, legal, and/or administrative mechanisms that restrict the use of or limit access to remediated property. In addition to protecting human health and the environment, LUCs also ensure continuing effectiveness of cleanup remedies.

On January 17, 2001, DoD issued its *Policy on Land Use Controls Associated with Environmental Restoration Activities* to provide guidance for the DoD Components on using LUCs. Since that time, DoD has been active in educating the Components on the types and uses of LUCs at BRAC installations. DoD is developing several fact sheets

and will be sponsoring three regional LUC Workshops in FY02.

CLEANUP OFFICE WEB SITE

The DoD has redesigned its Cleanup Office Web site. The revamped site includes better organization of content, increased user-friendliness, and enhanced information about the DERP for all stakeholders. In addition, the Cleanup Office ensured that the redesigned site complies with Section 508 of the Americans with Disabilities Act, guaranteeing full access to information for people with disabilities. The new Web site will be released in FY02 and can be viewed at www.dtic.mil/envirodod.

FUTURE CHALLENGES

BRAC cleanup remains focused on protecting human health and the environment while expediting cleanup to facilitate reuse. Environmental restoration activities are underway at BRAC installations around the country to address the remaining environmental restoration requirements.

While there will be a number of changes in the coming months and years, the changes will not alter DoD's commitment to completing restoration activities.

APPENDIX A

MAJOR INSTALLATIONS

BCP ABSTRACT DATA SUMMARY

Table A1
Major Installations with FY01 BCP Abstracts

	Army	Navy	Air Force	DLA	Total
Round I	ARL - WATERTOWN CAMERON STATION FORT MEADE FORT SHERIDAN FORT WINGATE HAMILTON AAF JEFFERSON PG LEXINGTON PRESIDIO SF PUEBLO UMATILLA	BROOKLYN PHILADELPHIA NH SALTON SEA	CHANUTE GEORGE MATHER NORTON PEASE		19
Round II	ARL-WOODBRIDGE FORT B. HARRISON FORT DEVENS FORT ORD SACRAMENTO AD	CHASE FIELD DAVISVILLE HUNTERS PT LONG BEACH NS MOFFETT NAS PHILADELPHIA NS SAND POINT TUSTIN WARMINSTER NAWC	BERGSTROM CARSWELL CASTLE EAKER ENGLAND GRISSOM LORING LOWRY MYRTLE BEACH RICHARDS-GEBAUR RICKENBACKER WILLIAMS WURTSMITH		27
Round III	FORT MONMOUTH TOOELE ARMY DEPOT VINT HILL FARMS	AGANA ALAMEDA BARBERS POINT CECIL FIELD CHARLESTON NC DALLAS DRIVER EL TORO GLENVIEW MARE ISLAND MEMPHIS MIDWAY OAKLAND NH ORLANDO NTC SAN DIEGO NTC SAN FRANCISCO STATEN ISLAND TREASURE ISLAND TRENTON NAWC	GENTILE AFS GRIFFISS HOMESTEAD K.I. SAWYER MARCH NEWARK PLATTSBURGH	DSC PHILADELPHIA	30
Round IV	BAYONNE CAMP BONNEVILLE DETROIT FITZSIMONS FORT CHAFFEE FORT DIX FORT GREELY FORT MCCLELLAN FORT PICKETT FORT RITCHIE FORT TOTTEN HINGHAM LETTERKENNY OAKLAND RED RIVER SAVANNA SENECA AD SIERRA STRATFORD AEP SUDBURY	ADAK GUAM NAVACTS INDIANAPOLIS LONG BEACH LOUISVILLE NEW LONDON OAKLAND FISC POINT MOLATE SOUTH WEYMOUTH WHITE OAK	KELLY AFB MCCLELLAN REESE ROSLYN	DDOU OGDEN DDMT MEMPHIS	36
Total	39	41	29	3	112

Table A2
Installations on the NPL

	Army	Navy	Air Force	DLA	Total
Round I	Alabama AAP Fort Meade Umatilla Watertown ARL		George AFB Mather AFB Norton AFB Pease AFB		8
Round II	Fort Devens Fort Ord Sacramento	Davisville Hunters Point Moffett Warminster	Castle AFB Loring AFB Rickenbacker AFB* Williams AFB Wurtsmith AFB*		12
Round III	Tooele	Cecil Field NAS EI Toro MCAS	Griffiss AFB Homestead AFB March AFB Plattsburgh AFB		7
Round IV	Letterkenny Savanna Seneca Sudbury Annex	Adak South Weymouth	McClellan AFB	Memphis Ogden	9
Total	12	8	14	2	36

* proposed

Table A3
Status of FY01 Environmental Condition of Property Categories and Percent Change From FY00

	Total Installation Acres	Acres to Transfer Out of DoD	FY00 Category 1-4	FY01 Category 1-4	% Change from FY00 to FY01	% of Acres to be Transferred	FY00 Cat 5-6	FY01 Cat 5-6	% Change from FY00 to FY01	FY00 Cat 7	FY01 Cat 7	% Change from FY00 to FY01
Army	1,201,652	143,498	110,286	110,668	0.36%	77.14%	21,668	21,779	-0.51%	12,075	11,031	-8.65%
Round I	137,530	37,769	35,682	35,582	-0.28%	94.47%	1,658	1,644	0.85%	705	543	-22.98%
Round II	41,336	35,076	10,342	10,376	0.33%	29.48%	17,355	17,355	0.00%	7,345	7,345	0.00%
Round III	26,778	2,578	1,257	1,274	1.35%	48.76%	10	5	100%	1,299	1,299	0.00%
Round IV	996,008	68,075	63,005	63,456	0.72%	92.55%	2,645	2,775	-4.68%	2,726	1,844	-31.36%
Navy	194,234	161,229	143,387	144,694	0.91%	89.73%	10,303	7,911	-23.22%	5,447	7,911	45.24%
Round I	19,493	19,493	19,493	19,493	0.00%	100.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
Round II	13,598	12,726	10,700	10,692	-0.07%	83.70%	1,752	1,529	-12.73%	0	504	0.00%
Round III	65,306	45,840	35,085	33,220	-5.31%	72.47%	6,811	5,475	-19.62%	4,864	7,144	46.88%
Round IV	97,837	83,164	78,109	81,287	4.07%	97.74%	1,740	1,613	-7.03%	583	263	-59.89%
Air Force	94,935	85,192	69,756	70,434	0.97%	82.68%	13,190	12,360	-6.29%	2,300	2,399	4.30%
Round I	19,331	19,020	15,703	15,865	1.03%	83.41%	2,495	2,324	-6.85%	828	831	0.36%
Round II	43,287	39,161	33,058	33,412	1.07%	85.32%	5,942	5,619	-5.44%	127	130	2.36%
Round III	21,829	18,633	16,479	16,405	-0.45%	88.05%	2,122	1,735	-18.24%	166	493	196.99%
Round IV	10,488	8,378	4,516	4,751	5.21%	56.71%	2,631	2,682	1.94%	1,179	945	-19.85%
DLA	1,858	1,858	1,302	1,302	0.03%	70.10%	129	129	0.00%	427	427	0.00%
Round I	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Round II	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Round III	87	87	77	77	0.00%	88.51%	0	0	0.00%	10	10	100.00%
Round IV	1,771	1,771	1,225	1,225	0.04%	69.19%	129	129	0.00%	417	417	0.00%
Service Totals	1,492,679	391,770	324,731	327,118	0.74%	83.49%	45,290	42,179	-6.87%	20,249	21,783	7.50%
Round I	176,354	76,282	70,778	70,940	0.28%	93.13%	4,153	3,968	-4.45%	1,533	1,374	-10.37%
Round II	98,221	86,961	54,134	54,480	0.64%	62.50%	25,049	24,503	-2.18%	7,472	7,979	6.79%
Round III	114,000	67,138	52,915	50,979	-3.66%	75.90%	8,943	7,215	-19.32%	6,339	8,946	41.13%
Round IV	1,104,104	161,388	147,306	150,719	2.32%	93.11%	7,145	7,199	0.76%	4,905	3,469	-29.28%

NOTE: Some installations had reduced total acres, resulting from more accurate surveying of BRAC parcels. In addition, updated evaluations were conducted at several installations to refine acreage in the ECP categories.

Table A4
Acres with Other Environmental Encumbrances

	Total Installation Acres	Acres to Transfer Out of DoD	POL	% POL Affected	UXO	% UXO Affected	Other*	% Other* Affected
Army	1,201,652	143,498	428	0.30%	59,803	41.68%	12,416	8.65%
Round I	137,530	37,769	66	0.17%	11,531	30.53%	890	2.36%
Round II	41,336	35,076	90	0.26%	16,577	47.26%	1,811	5.16%
Round III	26,778	2,578	35	1.36%	0	0.00%	37	1.44%
Round IV	996,008	68,075	237	0.35%	31,695	46.56%	9,678	14.22%
Navy	194,234	161,229	2,718	1.69%	42,216	26.23%	11,546	7.17%
Round I	19,493	19,493	4	0.02%	1,113	5.71%	3,504	17.98%
Round II	13,598	12,726	105	0.84%	0	0.00%	28	0.22%
Round III	65,306	45,840	1,196	2.61%	1,103	2.41%	6,980	15.23%
Round IV	95,837	83,164	1,413	1.70%	40,000	48.10%	1,034	1.24%
Air Force	94,935	85,190	3,093	3.63%	111	0.13%	10,588	12.43%
Round I	19,331	19,020	946	4.97%	29	0.15%	5,448	28.64%
Round II	43,287	39,159	1,573	4.02%	45	0.11%	2,382	6.08%
Round III	21,829	18,633	574	3.08%	37	0.20%	2,158	11.58%
Round IV	10,488	8,378	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	600	7.16%
DLA	1,858	1,858	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Round I	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Round II	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Round III	87	87	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Round IV	1,771	1,771	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Service								
Totals	1,492,679	391,775	6,239	1.59%	102,130	26.09%	34,550	8.83%
Round I	176,354	76,282	1,016	1.33%	12,673	16.61%	9,842	12.90%
Round II	98,221	86,961	1,768	2.04%	16,622	19.17%	4,221	4.87%
Round III	114,000	67,138	1,805	2.69%	1,140	1.70%	9,175	13.67%
Round IV	1,104,104	161,388	1,650	1.02%	71,695	44.42%	11,312	7.01%

* Other encumbrances include natural and cultural resources (NCR)

Table A5
Comparison of Category 1 to 4 Acres and Acres Available for Transfer*

	Total Installation Acres	Acres to Transfer Out of DoD	FY01 Category 1-4	Acres Available for Transfer	% of Acres to Transfer Out of DoD
Army	1,201,652	143,498	110,688	109,604	76.38%
Round I	137,530	37,769	35,582	35,582	94.21%
Round II	41,336	35,076	10,376	10,376	29.58%
Round III	26,778	2,578	1,274	1,259	48.84%
Round IV	996,008	68,075	63,456	62,387	91.64%
Navy	194,234	161,229	144,694	145,000	89.94%
Round I	19,493	19,493	19,493	19,493	100.00%
Round II	13,598	12,726	10,692	10,694	84.04%
Round III	65,306	45,840	33,222	32,575	71.06%
Round IV	95,837	83,164	81,287	82,238	98.89%
Air Force	94,935	85,190	70,434	67,799	79.59%
Round I	19,331	19,020	15,865	14,191	74.61%
Round II	43,287	39,159	33,412	32,893	84.00%
Round III	21,829	18,633	16,405	16,264	87.29%
Round IV	10,488	8,378	4,751	4,451	53.13%
DLA	1,858	1,858	1,302	0	0.00%
Round I	--	--	--	--	--
Round II	--	--	--	--	--
Round III	87	87	77	0	0.00%
Round IV	1,771	1,771	1,225	0	0.00%
Service					
Totals	1,492,679	391,775	326,843	322,403	82.29%
Round I	176,354	76,282	70,940	69,266	90.80%
Round II	98,221	86,961	54,212	53,963	62.05%
Round III	114,000	67,138	50,977	50,098	74.62%
Round IV	1,104,104	161,388	150,714	149,076	92.37%

* These numbers include other environmental encumbrance issues, such as UXO, NCR and POL

Table A6
Status of Reuse Plans

	Not needed	No interest	Drafting Plan	Plan Drafted	LRA	HUD	Data not Available	Complete	% Complete
Army									
(39 Installations)	4	0	2	1	25	7	0	32	91.43%
Round									
(11 Installations)	2	0	1	0	8	0	0	8	88.89%
Round II									
(5 Installations)	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	100.00%
Round III									
(3 Installations)	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	100.00%
Round IV									
(20 Installations)	1	0	1	1	11	6	0	17	89.47%
Navy									
(41 Installations)	5	1	2	1	26	6	0	33	91.67%
Round I									
(3 Installations)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	100.00%
Round II									
(10 Installations)	0	0	1	0	7	2	0	9	90.00%
Round III									
(19 Installations)	4	1	0	0	11	3	0	15	100.00%
Round IV									
(10 Installations)	1	0	1	1	6	1	0	7	77.78%
Air Force									
(29 Installations)	1	0	0	2	22	3	1	29	100.00%
Round I									
(5 Installations)	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	100.00%
Round II									
(13 Installations)	0	0	0	0	12	1	0	13	100.00%
Round III									
(7 Installations)	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	7	100.00%
Round IV									
(4 Installations)	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	100.00%
DLA									
(3 Installations)	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	33.33%
Round I									
(0 Installations)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Round II									
(0 Installations)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Round II									
(1 Installations)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.00%
Round IV									
(2 Installations)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	50.00%
Service Totals									
(39 Installations)	8	1	5	4	74	17	2	95	92.23%
Round I									
(19 Installations)	2	0	1	0	15	0	0	15	93.75%
Round II									
(27 Installations)	0	0	1	0	23	3	0	26	100.00%
Round III									
(30 Installations)	4	1	0	0	18	6	1	25	96.15%
Round IV									
(36 Installations)	2	0	3	2	21	8	0	29	85.29%

Note: The percentage of total installations for which reuse plans are complete includes only those installations for which reuse plans are required.

Table A7
NEPA Completion

	NEPA Complete Through FY00	FY00 % NEPA Complete	NEPA Complete Through FY01	FY01 % NEPA Complete
Army				
(39 Installations)	36	92.31%	37	94.87%
Round I				
(11 Installations)*	9	81.82%	9	81.82%
Round II				
(5 Installations)	5	100.00%	5	100.00%
Round III				
(3 Installations)	3	100.00%	3	100.00%
Round IV				
(20 Installations)	19	90.00%	20	100.00%
Navy				
(41 Installations)	25	56.10%	28	68.29%
Round I				
(3 Installations)	1	66.67%	1	66.67%
Round II				
(9 Installations)**	6	66.67%	7	77.78%
Round III				
(19 Installations)	14	63.16%	15	78.95%
Round IV				
(10 Installations)	4	30.00%	5	50.00%
Air Force				
(29 Installations)	29	100.00%	29	100.00%
Round I				
(5 Installations)	5	100.00%	5	100.00%
Round II				
(13 Installations)	13	100.00%	13	100.00%
Round III				
(7 Installations)	7	100.00%	7	100.00%
Round IV				
(4 Installations)	4	100.00%	4	100.00%
DLA				
(3 Installations)	1	100.00%	1	33.33%
Round I				
(0 Installations)	--	--	--	--
Round II				
(0 Installations)	--	--	--	--
Round III				
(1 Installations)	0	100.00%	0	0.00%
Round IV				
(2 Installations)	1	100.00%	1	50.00%
Service Totals	91	81.25%	94	83.93%
Round I				
(19 Installations)	15	84.21%	14	73.68%
Round II				
(27 Installations)	24	88.89%	25	92.59%
Round III				
(30 Installations)	24	80.00%	25	83.33%
Round IV				
(36 Installations)	28	77.78%	30	83.33%

* The two NEPA documents not completed at Army BRAC I installations are for Pueblo and Umatilla. These documents were delayed by the chemical demilitarization missions at these installations and will not be prepared until the missions are completed.

Table A8
NEPA Completion in Relation to Reuse Plan Completion

	NEPA Complete Pre-Reuse Plan	NEPA Complete within 1 Year	NEPA Complete within 2 Years	NEPA Complete over 2 Years	Installation Not Counted
Army					
(39 Installations)	4	17	7	5	6
Round I					
(11 Installations)	3	1	0	3	4
Round II					
(5 Installations)	0	3	0	1	1
Round III					
(3 Installations)	0	1	2	0	0
Round IV					
(20 Installations)	1	12	5	1	1
Navy					
(41 Installations)	1	6	4	11	19
Round I					
(3 Installations)	0	0	0	0	2
Round II					
(9 Installations)	1	2	0	3	4
Round III					
(19 Installations)	0	3	2	6	8
Round IV					
(10 Installations)	0	1	2	2	5
Air Force					
(29 Installations)	7	16	4	2	0
Round I					
(5 Installations)	1	3	0	1	0
Round II					
(13 Installations)	5	5	3	0	0
Round III					
(7 Installations)	1	5	0	1	0
Round IV					
(4 Installations)	0	3	1	0	0
DLA					
(3 Installations)	0	0	1	0	2
Round I					
(0 Installations)	--	--	--	--	--
Round II					
(0 Installations)	--	--	--	--	--
Round III					
(1 Installations)	0	0	0	0	1
Round IV					
(2 Installations)	0	0	1	0	1
Service Totals	12	39	16	18	27
Round I					
(19 Installations)	4	4	0	4	6
Round II					
(27 Installations)	6	10	3	4	5
Round III					
(30 Installations)	1	9	4	7	9
Round IV					
(36 Installations)	1	16	9	3	7

Table A9
Breakdown of FOST/FOSL Transactions and Acreage Completed (through FY01) and Anticipated (FY02)

	Total Installation Acres	FOSTs Completed	FOST Acres Completed	Percentage Acres to be Transferred	FOSLs Completed	FOSL Acres Completed	FOSTs Anticipated	FOST Acres Anticipated	FOSLs Anticipated	FOSL Acres Anticipated
Army	1,201,652	179	52,771	4.39%	80	9,927	19	5,695	6	560
Round I	137,530	26	16,528	12.02%	10	2,898	5	921	2	0
Round II	41,336	88	16,966	41.04%	12	1,687	0	0	0	0
Round III	26,778	5	851	3.18%	13	8	4	55	0	0
Round IV	996,008	60	18,426	1.85%	45	5,334	10	4,719	4	560
Navy	194,234	144	55,451	28.60%	1,059	21,720	59	8,076	6	378
Round I	19,493	4	19,477	99.92%	2	6	0	0	0	0
Round II	13,598	28	3,760	28.38%	53	4,553	8	3,832	1	250
Round III	65,306	96	29,064	44.50%	981	12,493	38	3,377	4	124
Round IV	95,837	16	3,150	3.29%	23	4,668	13	867	1	4
Air Force	94,935	236	36,614	38.57%	449	56,860	97	18,209	8	526
Round I	19,331	59	5,935	30.70%	44	15,886	11	4,003	0	0
Round II	43,287	129	21,238	49.06%	160	26,111	50	9,063	0	2
Round III	21,829	44	7,009	32.11%	187	8,079	30	4,290	6	167
Round IV	10,488	4	2,432	23.19%	58	6,784	6	853	2	357
DLA	1,858	0	0	0.00%	12	1,670	0	0	0	0
Round I	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Round II	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Round III	87	0	0	0.00%	1	7	0	0	0	0
Round IV	1,771	0	0	0.00%	11	1,663	0	0	0	0
Service Totals	1,492,679	559	144,836	9.71%	1,543	90,177	175	31,980	20	1,464
Round I	176,354	89	41,940	23.78%	56	18,790	16	4,924	2	0
Round II	98,221	245	41,964	42.88%	225	32,351	58	12,895	1	252
Round III	114,000	145	36,924	32.39%	1,182	20,587	72	7,722	10	291
Round IV	1,104,104	80	24,008	2.17%	137	18,449	29	6,439	7	921

Table A10
FOST/FOSL FY01 Projections and Completions

	Total FOST Completed by FY00	No. of FOST Completed in FY01	No. of FOST Projected for FY01	% FOST Projected Complete	Total FOST Completed by FY01	Total FOSL Completed by FY00	No. of FOSL Completed in FY01	No. of FOSL Projected for FY01	% FOSL Projected Complete	Total FOSL Completed by FY01
Army	158	21	25	84%	179	77	3	5	60%	80
Navy	114	30	212	14.15%	144	1,059	0	6	0%	1059
Air Force	211	25	75	33.33%	236	434	15	24	62.50%	449
DLA	0	0	0	0.00%	0	12	0	0	0.00%	12
Totals	483	76	312	24.36%	559	1,582	18	35	51.43%	1600

Table A11
Breakout of Acres Leased and Transferred*

	Total Installation Acres	Acres to Transfer Out of DoD	Actual Acres Leased to Federal Entity	Actual Acres Leased to Non- Federal Entity	Total Acres Leased	Actual Acres Transferred to Federal Entity	Actual Acres Transferred to Non-Federal Entity	Total Acres Transferred
Army	1,201,652	143,498	0	9,099	9,099	26,021	24,624	50,645
Round I	137,530	37,769	0	2,898	2,898	14,106	2,410	16,516
Round II	41,336	35,076	0	1,686	1,686	8,952	8,014	16,966
Round III	26,778	2,578	0	8	8	0	732	732
Round IV	996,008	68,075	0	4,507	4,507	2,963	13,468	16,431
Navy	194,234	161,222	1,806	69	1,875	21,438	41,734	63,172
Round I	19,493	19,493	0	0	0	14,639	4,854	19,493
Round II	13,598	12,726	0	0	0	2,965	6,551	9,516
Round III	65,306	45,840	1,806	0	1,806	2,486	27,734	30,220
Round IV	95,837	83,164	0	69	69	1,348	2,595	3,943
Air Force	94,935	85,192	80	30,896	30,976	8,795	32,357	41,152
Round I	19,331	19,020	0	11,994	11,994	2,041	4,416	6,456
Round II	43,287	39,161	80	11,952	12,032	6,343	18,931	25,273
Round III	21,829	18,633	0	3,576	3,576	380	6,579	6,959
Round IV	10,488	8,378	0	3,374	3,374	32	2,432	2,464
DLA	1,858	1,858	0	0	0	0	0	0
Round I	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Round II	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Round III	87	87	0	0	0	0	0	0
Round IV	1,771	1,771	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service Totals	1,492,679	391,770	1,886	40,064	41,950	56,253	98,716	154,969
Round I	176,354	76,282	0	14,892	14,892	30,786	11,680	42,466
Round II	98,221	86,961	80	13,638	13,718	18,259	33,496	51,755
Round III	114,000	67,138	1,806	3,584	5,390	2,865	35,045	37,910
Round IV	1,104,104	161,388	0	7,950	7,950	4,343	18,496	22,838

*Leased acres includes all types of leases.

Table A12
Comparison of Leased and Transferred Acres from FY00 to FY01

	Total Installation Acres	Acres to Transfer Out of DoD	Total Acres Leased FY00	Total Acres Leased FY01	% Change from FY00-FY01	Total Acres Transferred FY00	Total Acres Transferred FY01	% Change from FY00-FY01
Army	1,201,652	143,498	12,804	9,099	-28.94%	37,709	50,645	34.30%
Round I	137,530	37,769	4,400	2,898	-34.14%	14,928	16,516	10.64%
Round II	41,336	35,076	478	1,686	252.80%	13,745	16,966	23.43%
Round III	26,778	2,578	2,212	8	-99.66%	2,348	732	-68.82%
Round IV	996,008	68,075	5,714	4,507	-21.13%	6,688	16,431	145.68%
Navy	194,234	161,222	5,188	69	-98.67%	60,509	63,172	4.40%
Round I	19,493	19,493	5	0	100.00%	19,465	19,493	0.14%
Round II	13,598	12,726	118	0	-100.00%	9,560	9,516	-0.46%
Round III	65,306	45,840	4,781	0	-100.00%	29,188	30,220	3.54%
Round IV	95,837	83,164	284	69	-75.70%	2,296	3,943	71.73%
Air Force	94,935	85,192	42,164	30,896	-26.72%	24,133	41,152	70.52%
Round I	19,331	19,020	15,619	11,994	-23.21%	2,969	6,456	117.46%
Round II	43,287	39,161	18,949	11,952	-36.93%	16,669	25,273	51.62%
Round III	21,829	18,633	3,340	3,576	7.07%	3,789	6,959	83.65%
Round IV	10,488	8,378	4,256	3,374	-20.72%	706	2,464	249.02%
DLA	1,858	1,858	1,665	0	-100.00%	0	0	0.00%
Round I	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Round II	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Round III	87	87	7	0	-100.00%	0	0	0.00%
Round IV	1,771	1,771	1,658	0	-100.00%	0	0	0.00%
Service								
Totals	1,492,679	391,770	61,821	40,064	-35.19%	122,351	154,969	26.66%
Round I	176,354	76,282	20,024	14,892	-25.63%	37,362	42,466	13.66%
Round II	98,221	86,961	19,545	13,638	-30.22%	39,974	51,755	29.47%
Round III	114,000	67,138	10,340	3,584	-65.34%	35,325	37,910	7.32%
Round IV	1,104,104	161,388	11,912	7,950	-33.26%	9,690	22,838	135.69%

*Leased acres includes all types of leases.

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APPENDIX B

MINOR INSTALLATION DATA SUMMARY

Table B1
Minor Installations Included in the FY01 BCP Abstracts

	Army	Navy	Air Force	Total
Round I	ALABAMA AAP BENNETT ARNG TRNG SITE CAMP NAVAJO CAPE ST. GEORGE COOSA RIVER STORAGE ANNEX(ANNISTON) DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY - HERNDON FORT DES MOINES FORT DOUGLAS GAITHERSBURG RES FACILITY INDIANA AAP KAPALAMA MIL RESERVATION MILITARY OCEAN TERMINAL,NEW ORLEANS NIKE KANSAS CITY 30 PONTIAC STORAGE ACTIVITY TACONY WAREHOUSE 53 HOUSING AREAS			68
Round II				0
Round III		PACIFIC GROVE CA NRC PORT HUENEME CA ENGSRVGEN		2
Round IV	BIG COPPITT KEY C.E. KELLY SUPPORT FACILITY BRAC CAMP KILMER CAMP PEDRICKTOWN EAST FORT BAKER FORT BRAGG RECREATION CTR #2 FORT BUCHANAN FORT HOLABIRD FORT HUNTER LIGGETT BRAC FORT INDIANTOWN GAP FORT MISSOULA LOMPOC BRANCH DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS RIO VISTA RES TRNG AREA USA BELLMORE MAINT. FACILITY		ONIZUKA AS ONTARIO IAP AGS O'HARE IAP ARS	17
Total				87

Table B2
Minor Installations without BCP Abstract Data

Navy
ANNAPOLIS SURFWARCENDT
BETHESDA NAVMEDCOM NATCAPREG
BILLINGS NMRC
CROWS LANDING NALF
GUAM NSRF
GUAM PWC
KEY WEST NAS
LIBERTYVILLE TRAINING SITE
ORLANDO UWSRD NRL

Table B3
Status of FY01 Environmental Condition of Property Categories

	Total Installation Acres	Acres to Transfer Out of DoD	FY01 Category 1-4	% of Acres to be Transferred	FY01 Category 5-6	FY01 Category 7
Army	213,894	9,560	9,323	97.52%	184	28
Round I	44,940	6,819	6,612	96.96%	154	17
Round II	--	--	--	--	--	--
Round III	--	--	--	--	--	--
Round IV	168,954	2,741	2,711	98.91%	30	11
Navy	37	37	37	100.00%	0	0
Round I	--	--	--	--	--	--
Round II	--	--	--	--	--	--
Round III	37	37	37	100.00%	0	0
Round IV	--	--	--	--	--	--
Air Force	152	12	12	102.21%	0	0
Round I	--	--	--	--	--	--
Round II	--	--	--	--	--	--
Round III	--	--	--	--	--	--
Round IV	152	12	12	102.21%	0	0
Service						
Totals	214,083	9,609	9,372	97.54%	184	28
Round I	44,940	6,819	6,612	96.96%	154	17
Round II	--	--	--	--	--	--
Round III	37	37	37	100.00%	0	0
Round IV	169,106	2,753	2,723	98.92%	30	11

Table B4
Breakout of Acres Leased and Transferred*

	Total Installation Acres	Acres to Transfer out of DoD	Actual Acres Leased to Federal Entity	Actual Acres Leased to Non-Federal Entity	Total Acres Leased	Actual Acres Transferred to Federal Entity	Actual Acres Transferred to Non-Federal Entity	Total Acres Transferred
Army	213,894	9,560	0	14	14	2919	1402	4321
Round I	44,940	6,819	0	0	0	2910	1377	4287
Round II	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Round III	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Round IV	168,954	2,741	0	14	14	9	25	34
Navy	37	37	0	0	0	37	33	70
Round I	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Round II	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Round III	37	37	0	0	0	37	33	70
Round IV	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Air Force	152	12	0	0	0	0	12	12
Round I	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Round II	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Round III	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Round IV	152	12	0	0	0	0	12	12
Service Totals	214,083	9,609	0	14	14	2,956	1,447	4,403
Round I	44,940	6,819	0	0	0	2910	1377	4287
Round II	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Round III	37	37	0	0	0	37	33	70
Round IV	169,106	2,753	0	14	14	9	37	46

* Leased acres includes all types of leases.

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APPENDIX C

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION

SITE INFORMATION

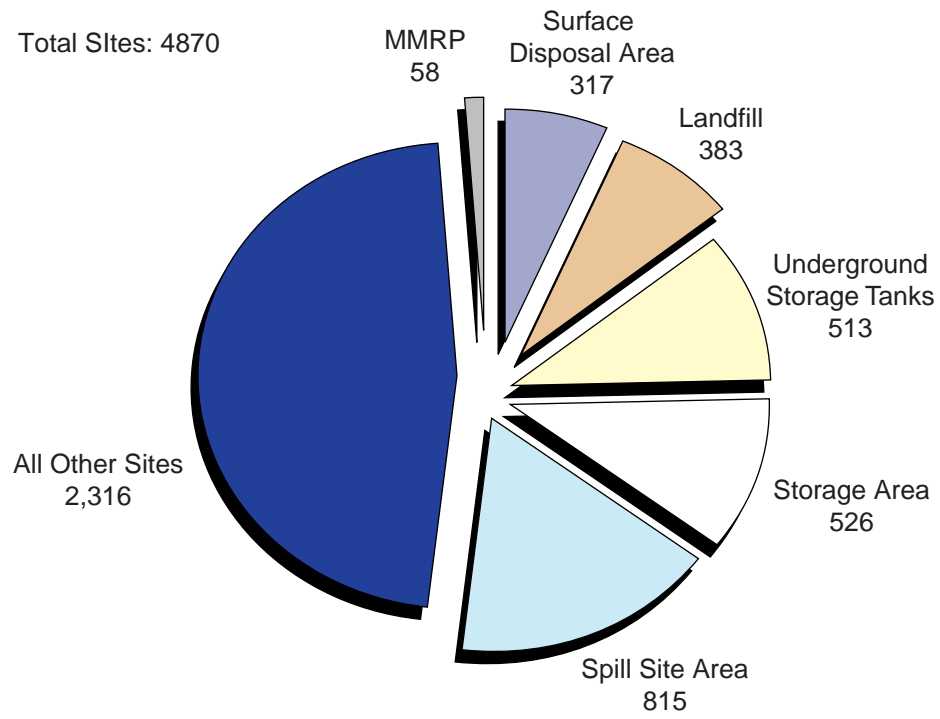
Table C1a
Breakout of BRAC IRP Site Types

Site Type	Number of Sites
Above Ground Storage Tank	86
Building Demolition/Debris Removal	15
Burn Area	77
Chemical Disposal	29
Contaminated Buildings	288
Contaminated Fill	31
Contaminated Ground Water	122
Contaminated Sediments	93
Contaminated Soil Piles	41
Dip Tank	9
Disposal Pit and Dry Well	230
Drainage Ditch	28
Explosive Ordnance Disposal Area	45
Fire/Crash Training Area	107
Firing Range	26
Incinerator	35
Industrial Discharge	39
Landfill	383
Leach Field	19
Maintenance Yard	80
Mixed Waste Area	33
Oil/Water Separator	82
Optical Shop	1
Other	95
POL (Petroleum/Oil/Lubricants) Lines	60
Pesticide Shop	40
Pistol Range	10
Plating Shop	10
Radioactive Waste Area	35
Sewage Effluent Settling Ponds	10
Sewage Treatment Plant	21
Small Arms Range	28
Soil Contamination After Tank Removal	42
Spill Site Area	815
Storage Area	526
Storm Drain	99
Surface Disposal Area	317
Surface Impoundment/Lagoon	63
Surface Runoff	20
Underground Storage Tanks	513
Underground Tank Farm	34
Unexploded Munitions and Ordnance Area	33
Washrack	31
Waste Lines	108
Waste Treatment Plant	61
Total	4,870

Table C1b
Breakout of BRAC MMRP Site Types

Site Type	Number of Sites
Burn Area	2
Contaminated Buildings	1
Contaminated Ground Water	1
Disposal Pit and Dry Well	2
Explosive Ordnance Disposal Area	3
Firing Range	2
Landfill	1
Small Arms Range	3
Storage Area	1
Surface Disposal Area	1
Unexploded Munitions and Ordnance Area	41
	58

**Figure C1
BRAC Site Types**



**Figure C2
Active Site Types**

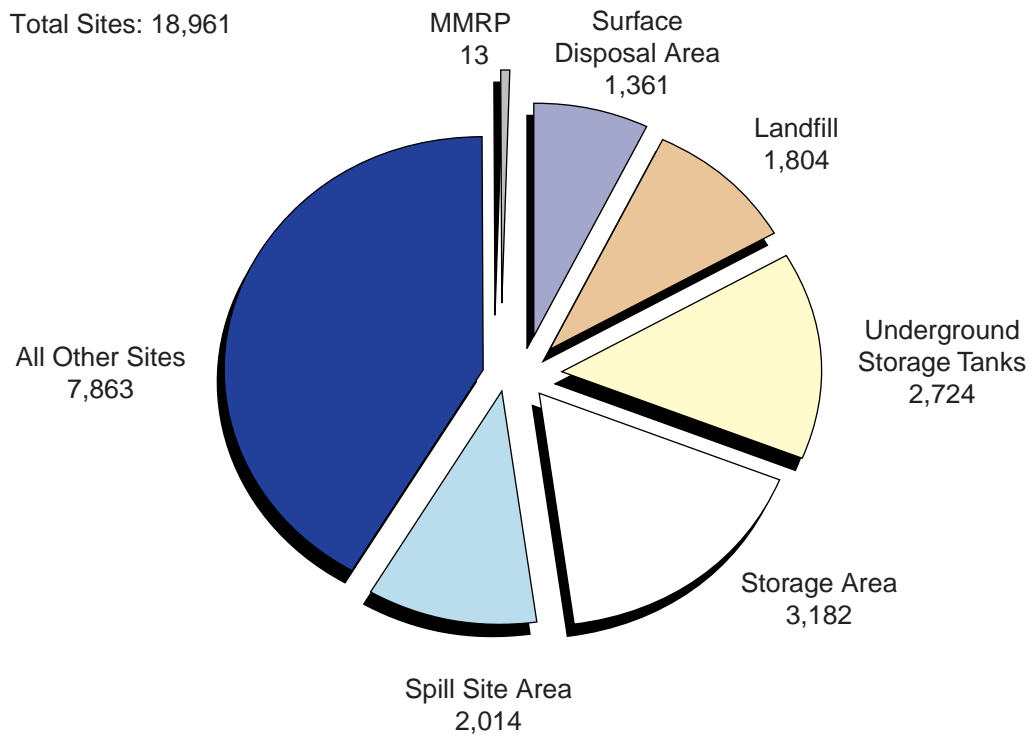


Table C2a
Comparison of BRAC RC and Underway IRP Sites

Site Type	Total Sites	RC	% of Total	Underway	% of Total	Investigation	% of Total	Cleanup	% of Total
All Other Sites	2316	1604	69.26%	712	30.74%	503	21.72%	209	9.02%
Landfill	383	238	62.14%	145	37.86%	90	23.50%	55	14.36%
Spill Site Area	815	463	56.81%	352	43.19%	150	18.40%	202	24.79%
Storage Area	526	433	82.32%	93	17.68%	73	13.88%	20	3.80%
Surface Disposal Area	317	207	65.30%	110	34.70%	45	14.20%	65	20.50%
Underground Storage Tanks	513	375	73.10%	138	26.90%	94	18.32%	44	8.58%
Total	4870	3320	68.17%	1550	31.83%	955	19.61%	595	12.22%

Table C2b
Comparison of BRAC RC and Underway MMRP Sites

Site Type	Total Sites	RC	% of Total	Underway	% of Total	Cleanup	% of Total	Investigation	% of Total
All Other Sites	55	28	50.91%	27	49.09%	9	16.36%	18	32.73%
Landfill	1	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%
Surface Disposal Area	1	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%
Storage Area	1	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%
Total	58	28		30		9	15.52%	21	36.21%

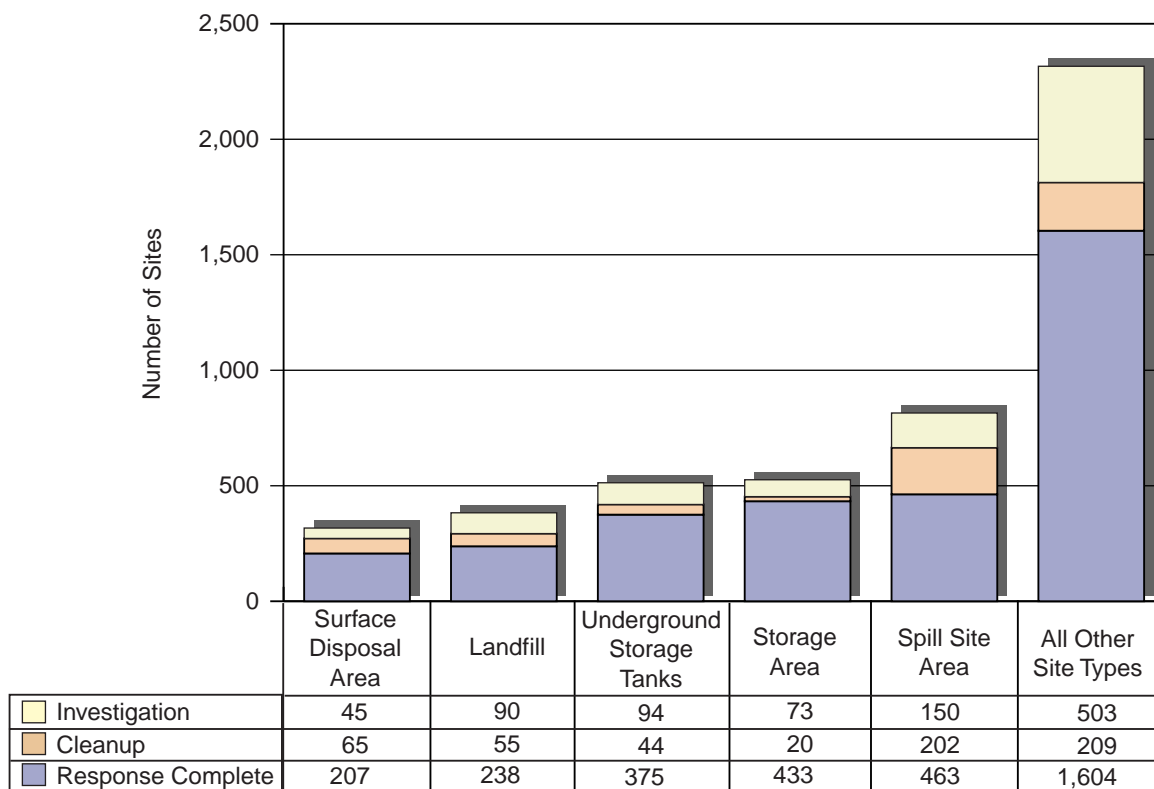
Table C3a
Phase Activities of BRAC IRP Sites

Phase	Completed	Underway	Future
Investigation	3915	935	20
Interim Action	1087(1520)	332(484)	
Design	607	64	421
RA-C	821	102	602
RA-O	62	149	457
LTM	83	124	602

Table C3b
Phase Activities of BRAC MMRP Sites

Phase	Completed	Underway	Future
Investigation	37	21	0
Interim Action	6(7)	2(2)	
Design	3	2	7
RA-C	3	10	17
RA-O	3	0	1
LTM	1	1	15

Figure C3
Phase Status by Site Type



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APPENDIX D

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION

PHASE DURATIONS

Figure D1
Army BRAC Installations Average Phase Duration

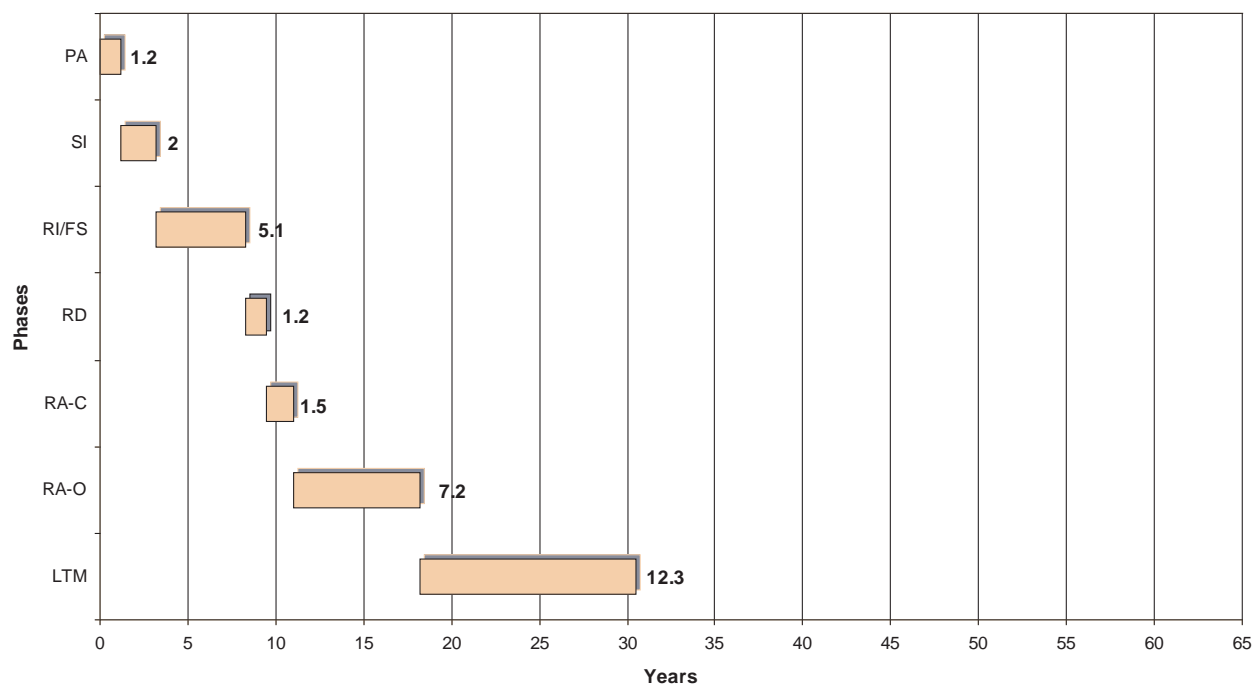


Figure D2
Army Active Installations Average Phase Duration

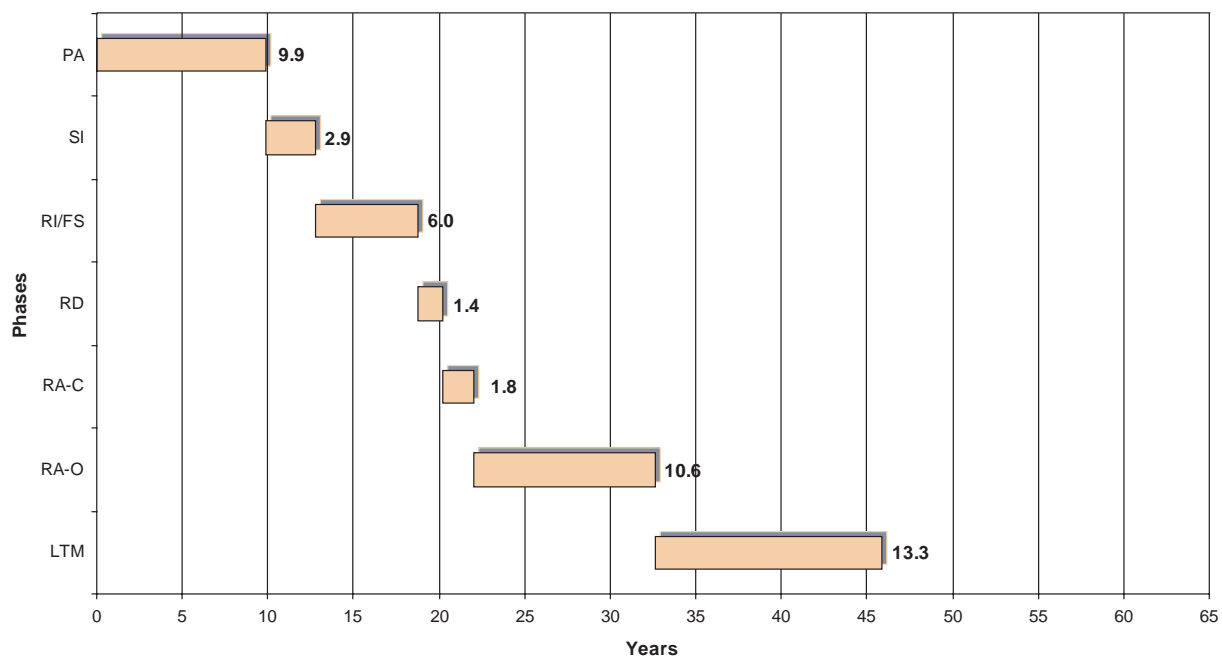


Figure D3
Army BRAC Installations Average Phase Duration (with gaps)

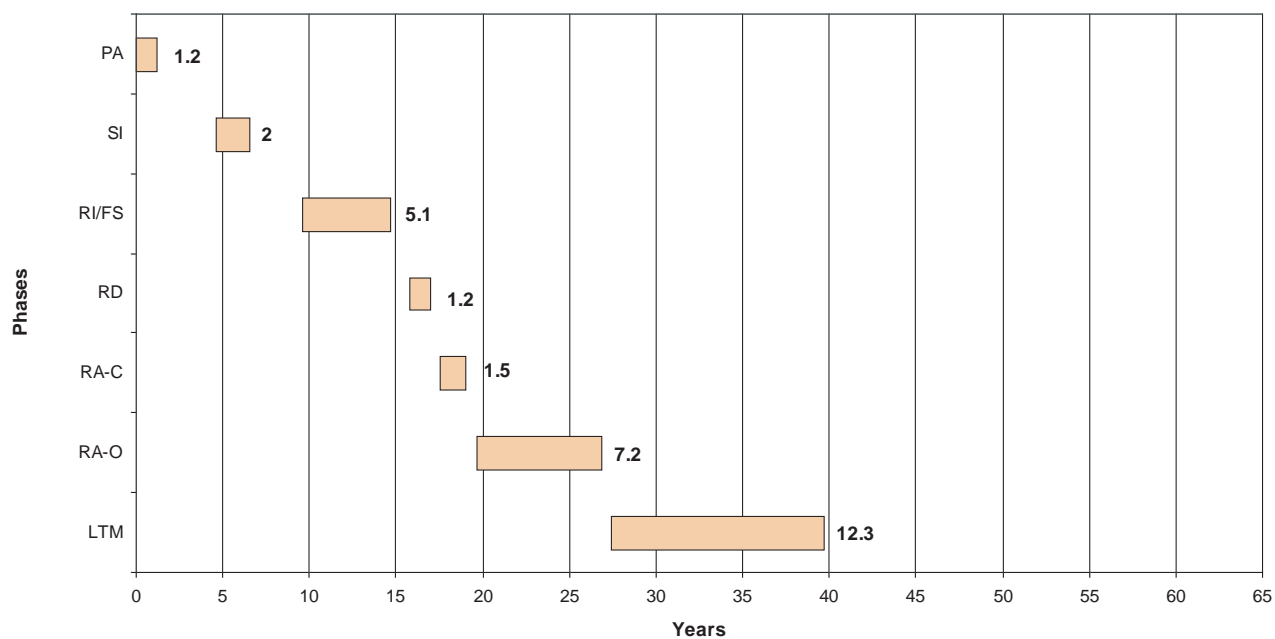


Figure D4
Army Active Installations Average Phase Duration (with gaps)

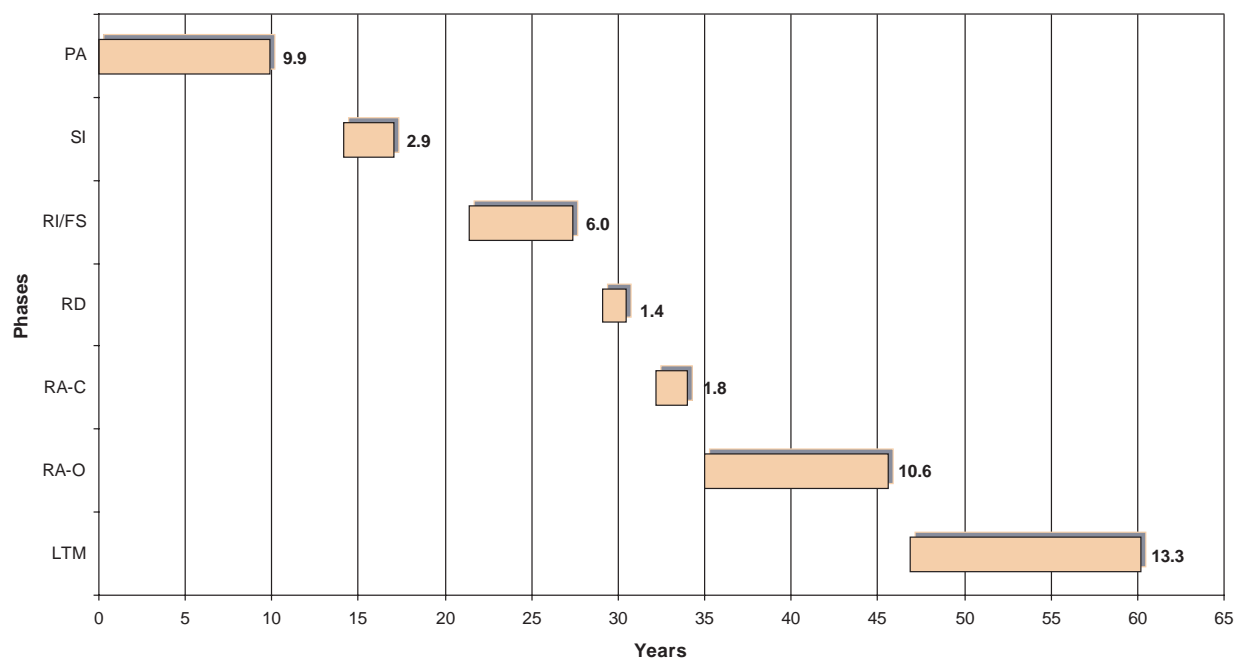


Figure D5
Navy BRAC Installations Average Phase Duration

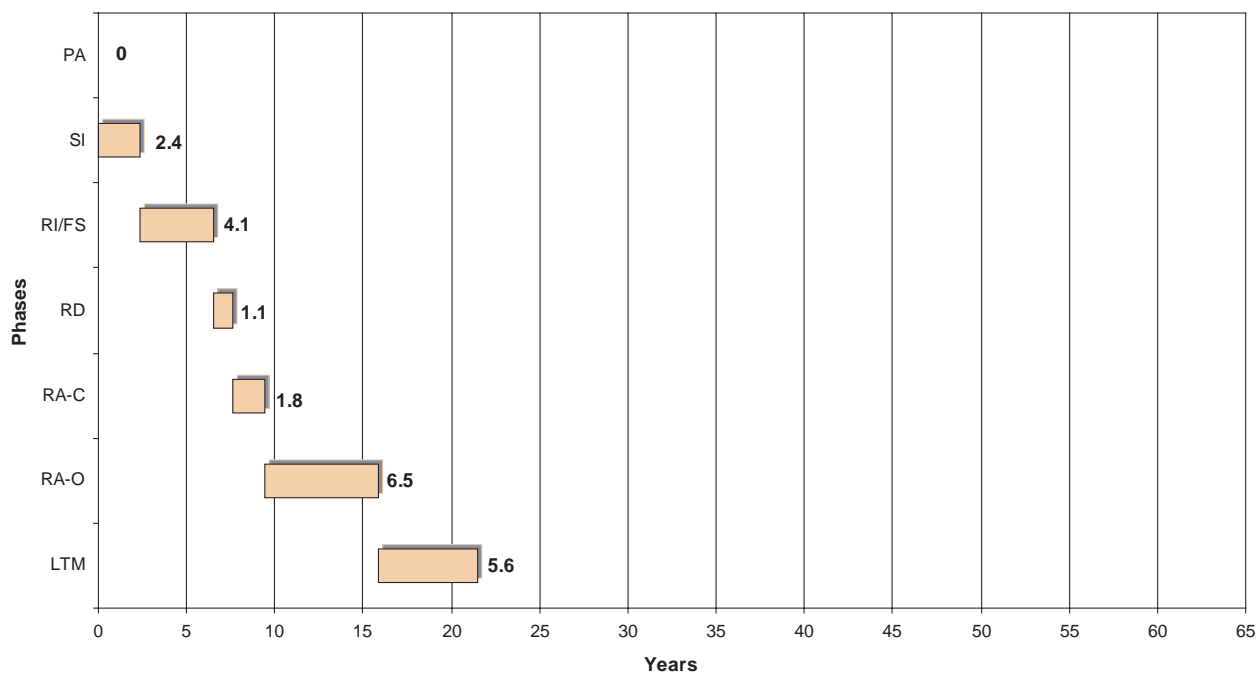


Figure D6
Navy Active Installations Average Phase Duration

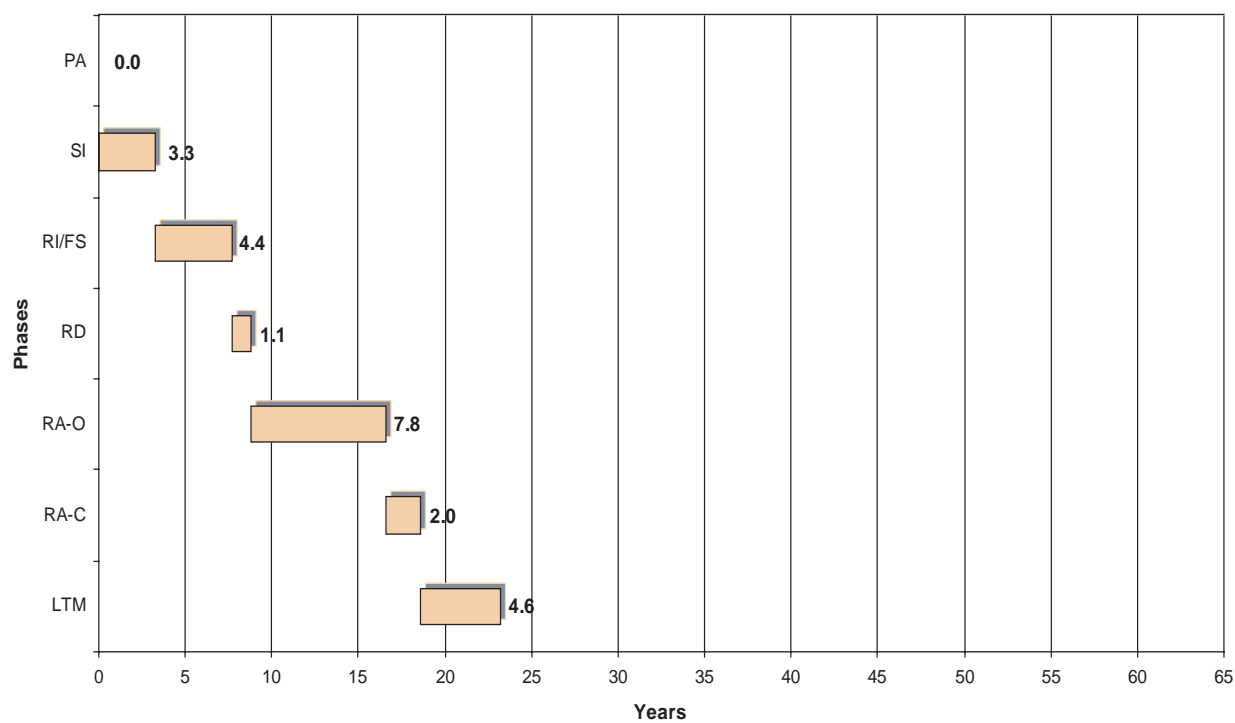


Figure D7
Navy BRAC Installations Average Phase Duration (with gaps)

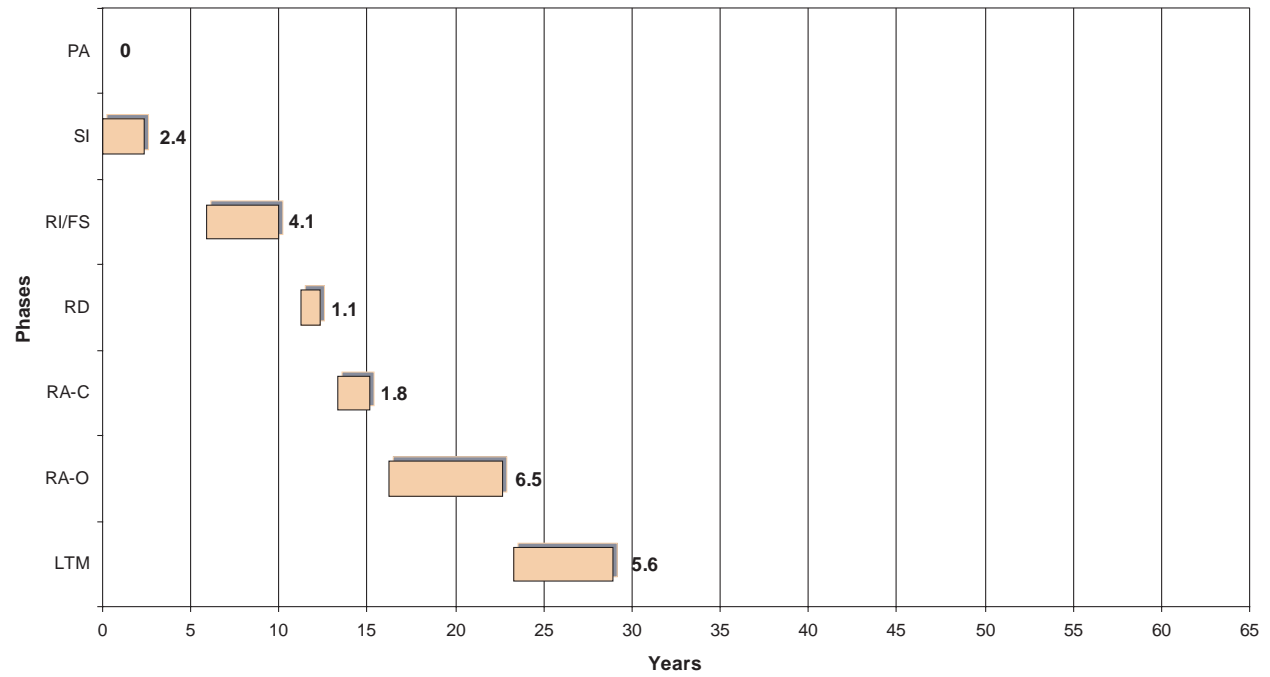


Figure D8
Navy Active Installations Average Phase Duration (with gaps)

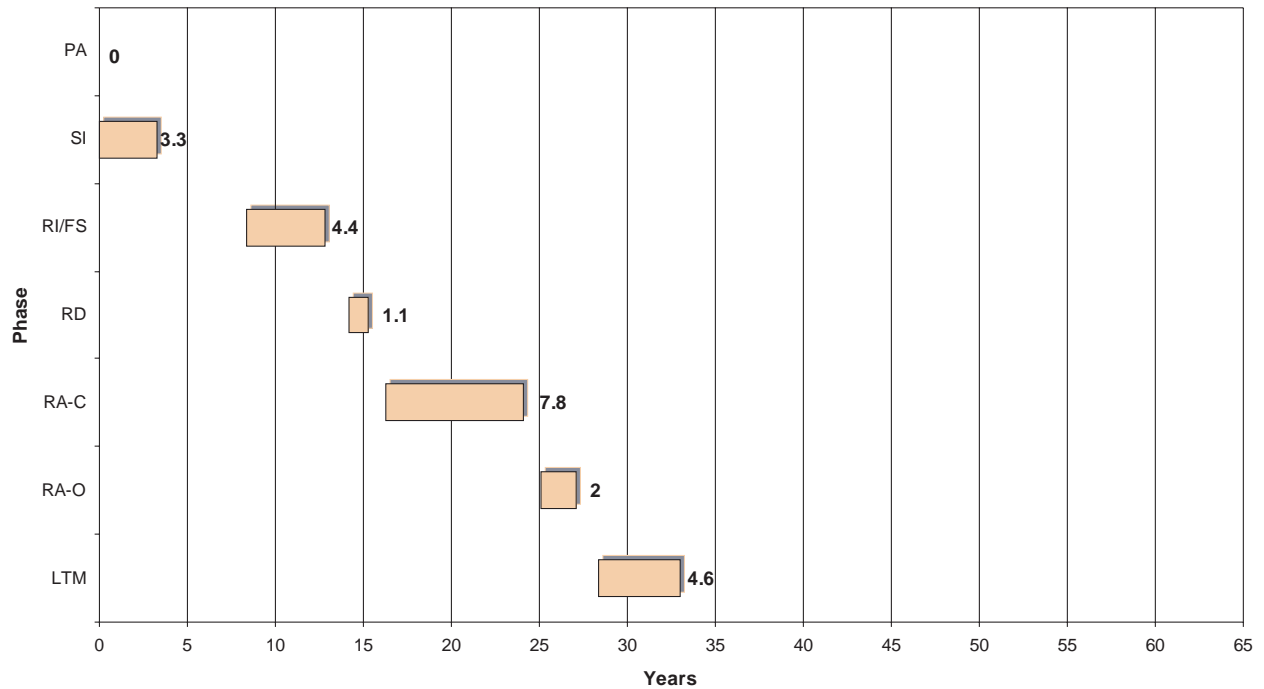


Figure D9
Air Force BRAC Installations Average Phase Duration

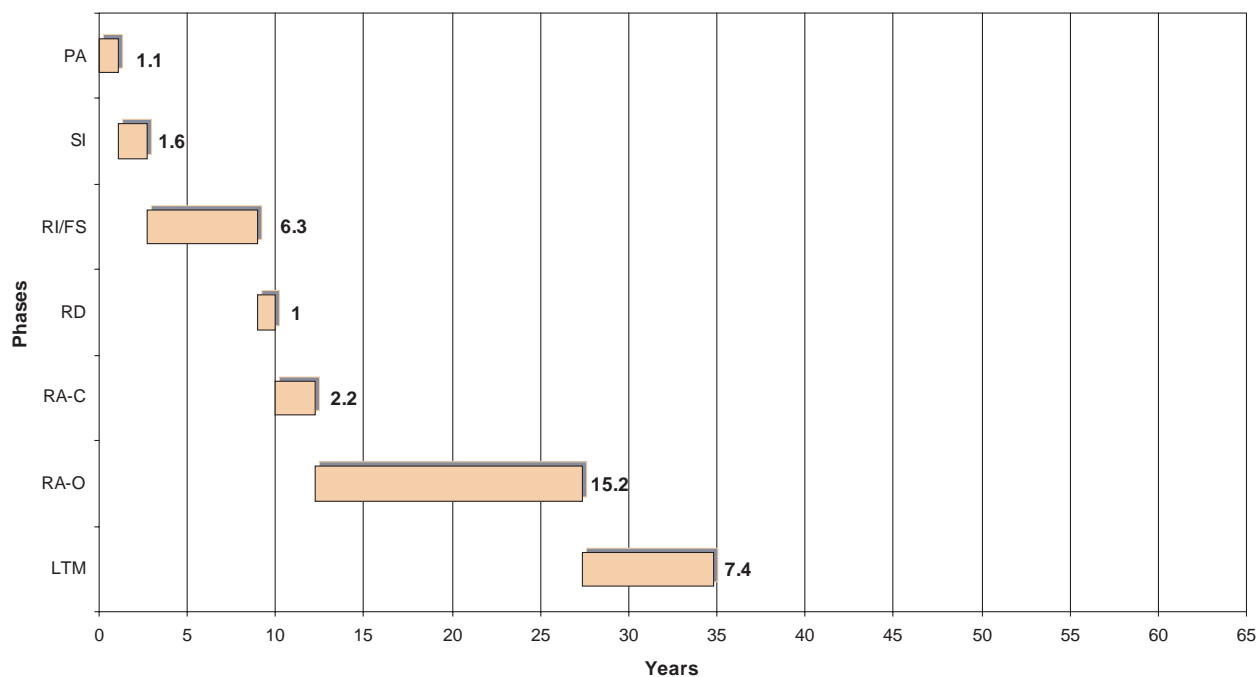


Figure D10
Air Force Active Installations Average Phase Duration

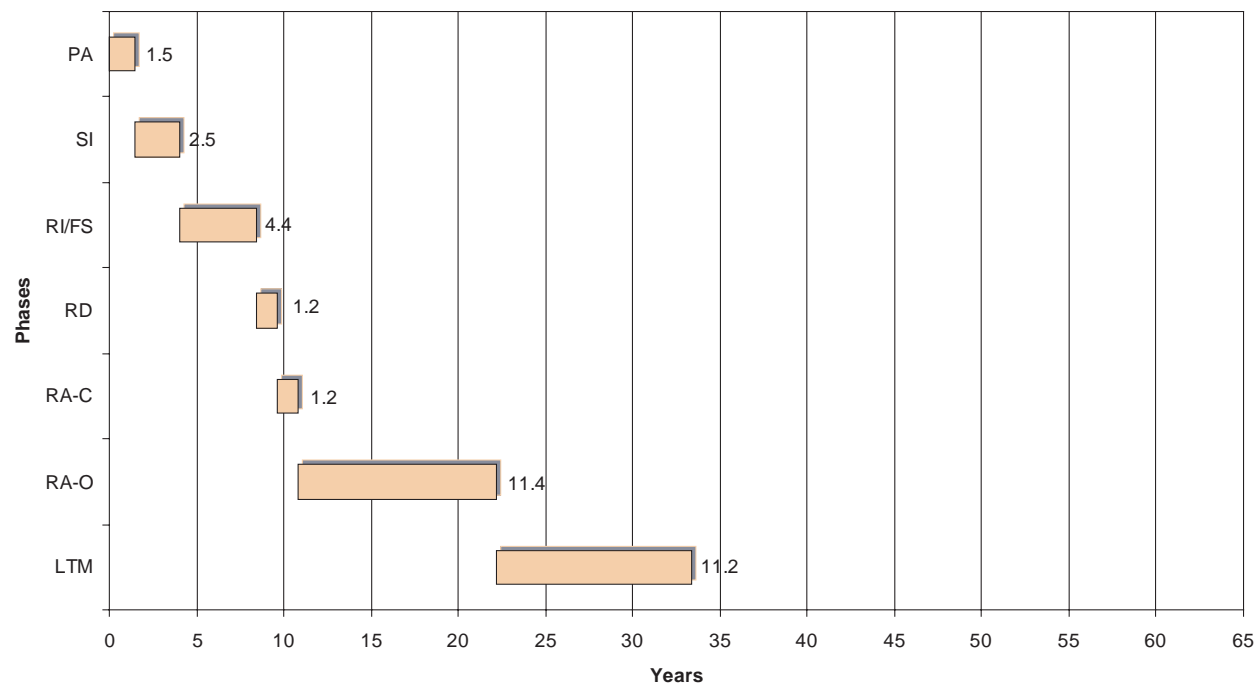


Figure D11
Air Force BRAC Installations Average Phase Duration (with gaps)

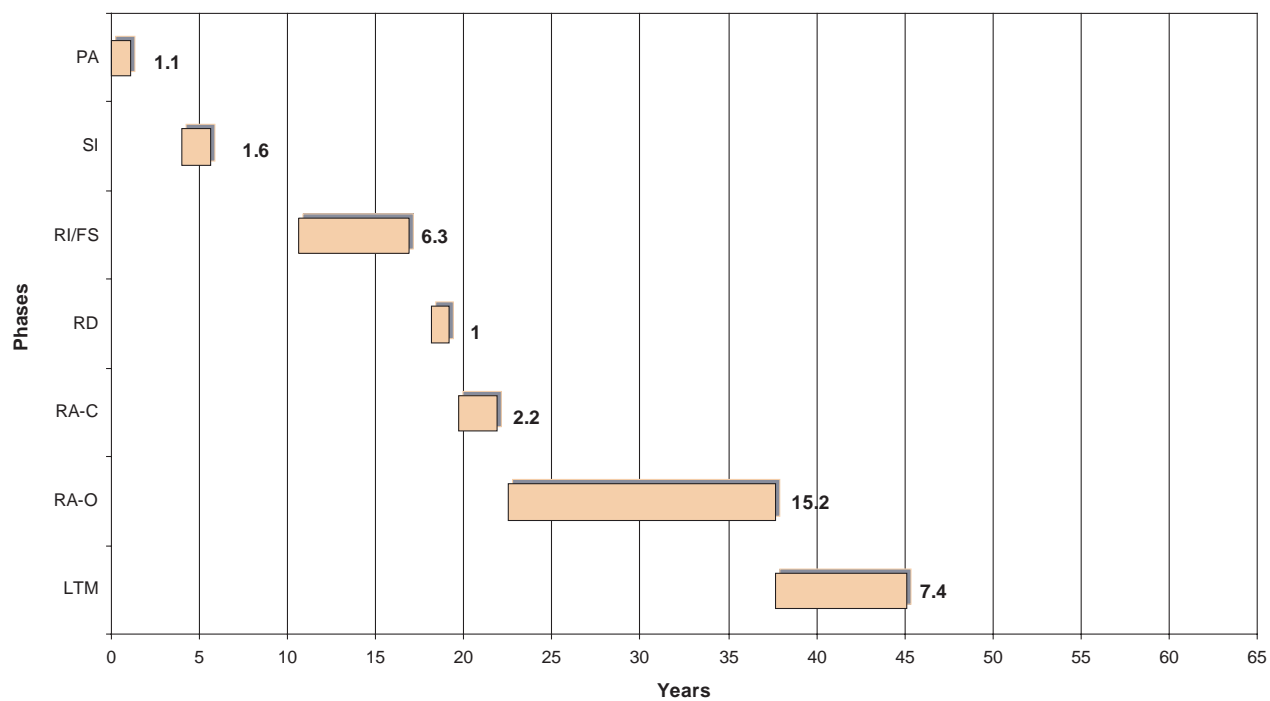


Figure D12
Air Force Active Installations Average Phase Duration (with gaps)

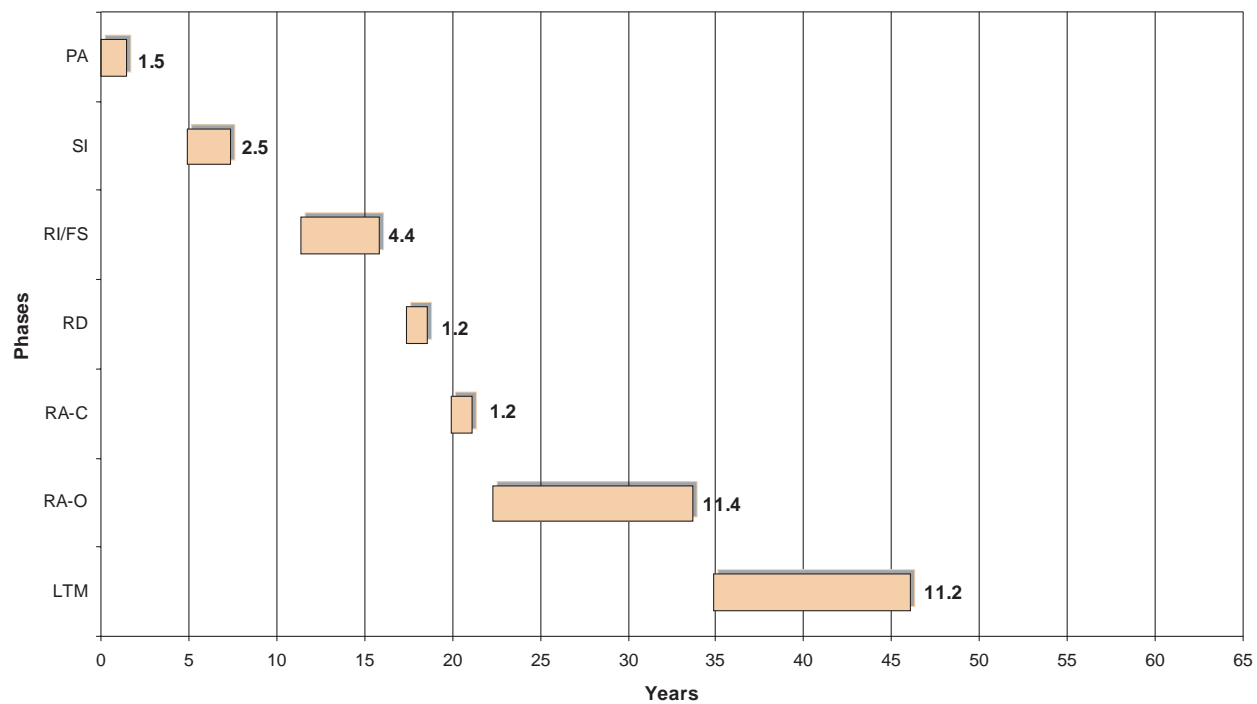


Figure D13
DLA BRAC Installations Average Phase Duration

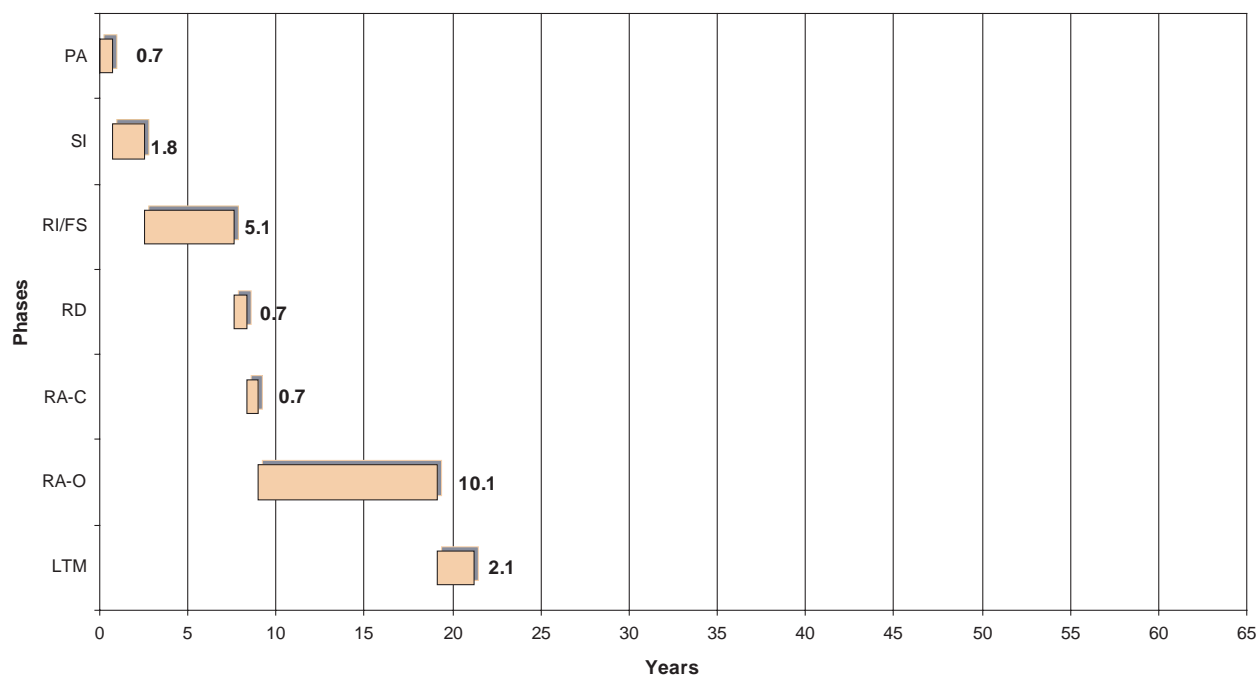


Figure D14
DLA Active Installations Average Phase Duration

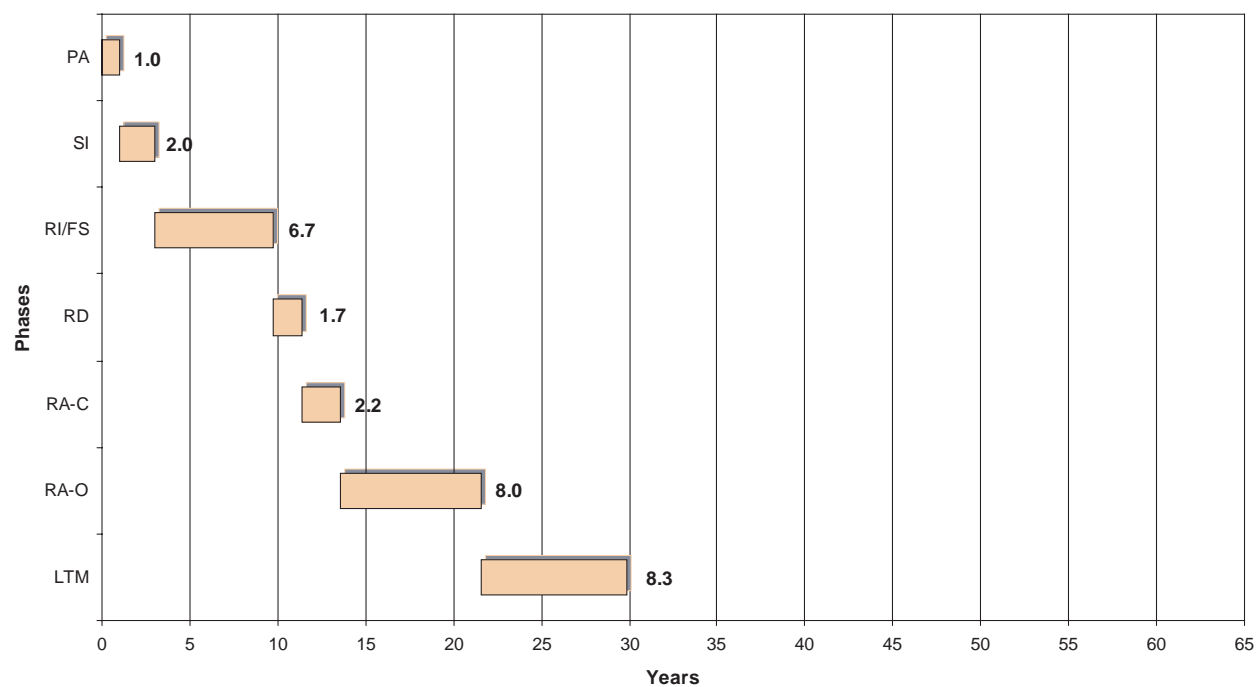


Figure D15
DLA BRAC Installations Average Phase Duration (with gaps)

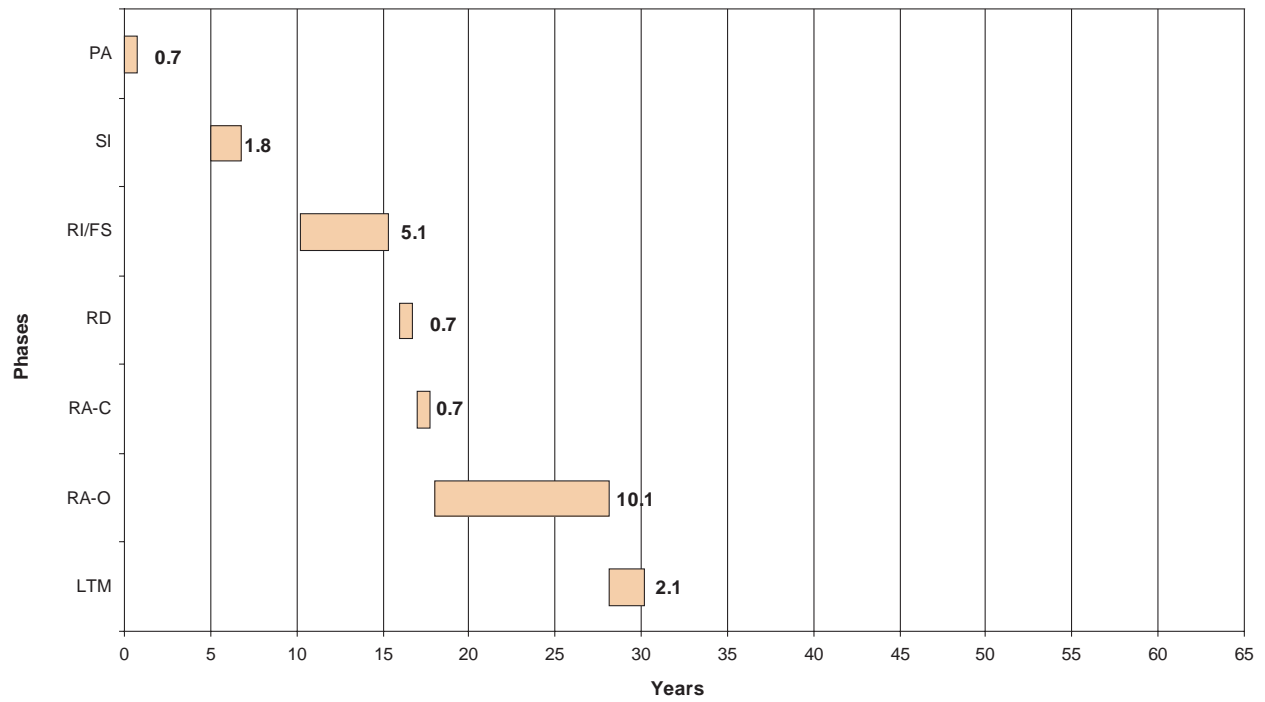
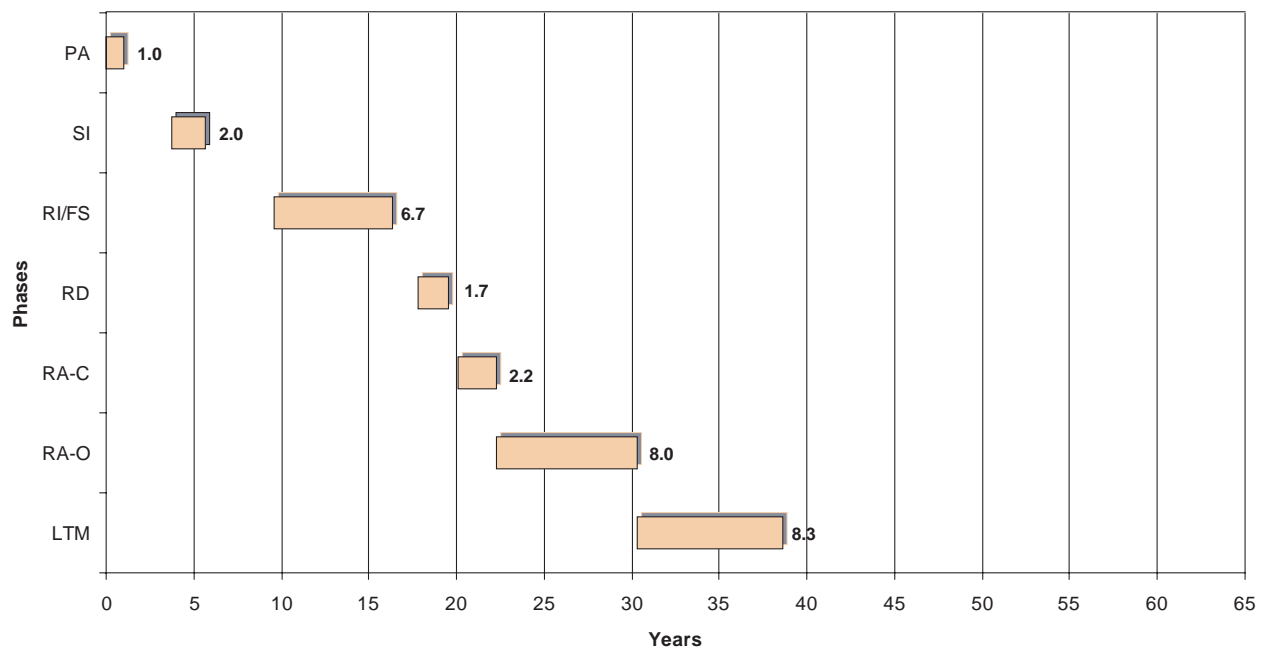


Figure D16
DLA Active Installations Average Phase Duration (with gaps)



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APPENDIX E

FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND BRAC PROPERTY

THE COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA)

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) was enacted to address instances of past contamination and establishes a process for remediating hazardous substances released into the environment. CERCLA itself requires that cleanup efforts at federal facilities be conducted according to CERCLA requirements. Moreover, when it established the Defense Environmental Restoration Program, Congress specifically directed DoD to conduct environmental cleanup for hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants in accordance with CERCLA. For these reasons, and to institute a common framework for managing a large national cleanup program, DoD follows CERCLA as the primary legislative authority for managing cleanup of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants at military installations. As the lead agency for cleanups conducted under CERCLA at military installations, DoD can also take advantage of existing CERCLA mechanisms (such as removal actions) to expedite cleanup.

Property becomes subject to CERCLA when there is a release, or a substantial threat of a release, of a hazardous substance. Once such contamination is found, CERCLA requires an assessment and response action to protect human health and the environment. Before property can be transferred from DoD to a non-Federal entity, all necessary remedial actions with respect to hazardous substance must have been taken. The one exception to this requirement is a transfer using early transfer authority (CERCLA Section 120(h)(3)). If property is transferred under this authority, ownership can be transferred to a non-federal entity before cleanup is completed.

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA)

Another major Federal environmental law relating to the transfer of BRAC property is the NEPA. NEPA requires federal agencies to evaluate the environmental impacts of major Federal actions—in this case, the disposal and reuse of property at closed military facilities. (As part of the BRAC legislation, the impact of base closure did not have to be evaluated under NEPA.) DoD cannot transfer BRAC property before completion of a NEPA analysis. Either an Environmental Assessment (EA) or an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) must be prepared for the property disposal and reuse, unless the action qualifies for a categorical exclusion. In most instances, installations will prepare an EA in order to determine whether the property disposal and reuse will have significant environmental impacts. If the EA determines that there are no significant impacts, no further analysis is required. An installation may conduct an EIS, a more comprehensive environmental analysis, if it is deemed necessary from the start or if the EA concludes that property disposal and reuse may have the potential to cause significant environmental impacts.

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APPENDIX F

FAST TRACK CLEANUP AND THE BRAC CLEANUP TEAM

THE BRAC CLEANUP TEAM

The 1993 fast-track cleanup initiative called for the creation of a team at selected major installations to help speed cleanup and facilitate the reuse and transfer process. These BRAC Cleanup Teams (BCTs) coordinate fast-track cleanup and are the primary forum for addressing issues that affect the execution of cleanup in support of reuse. Typically the BCT consists of the DoD BRAC environmental coordinator and U.S. EPA and state remedial project managers. The BCT is charged with developing environmental cleanup goals and then making decisions and setting priorities based on those goals. The BCT concept was created to foster partnerships and facilitate communication between the installation and its regulatory agencies, as well as to find ways of accelerating cleanup actions to make installation property available for transfer and reuse as soon as possible, while continuing to protect human health and the environment.

STEPS FOR SUCCESSFUL CLEANUP

One key to successful and timely environmental restoration at BRAC installations is effective use of the BRAC cleanup plan (BCP) to integrate reuse needs with cleanup efforts. The BCT develops the initial BCP based on the environmental baseline survey and then updates it to reflect new requirements in the cleanup program, changes in reuse, and changes in the schedule. As remediation reaches completion, the BCP becomes an important historical document regarding the environmental restoration process and decisionmaking at an installation. DoD is developing a process to archive the final BCP for each installation and to closeout the BCT when environmental restoration work is complete.

The data on which much of this analysis is based are contained in the BCP abstract. Important information on the installation is contained in the abstract. Components annually prepare BCP abstracts for selected installations and submit them to the DoD Cleanup Office. Together, the abstracts provide information on the environmental status and the reuse support efforts of each installation and are used to identify trends and track progress. All BCT members must review their installation's BCP abstracts.

WORKING WITH THE COMMUNITY

In the past 6 years, partnerships between affected communities and BCTs have become the foundation for the cleanup and reuse process. The BCT works with the base transition coordinator and the local redevelopment authority (LRA) to develop and implement a cleanup program that facilitates redevelopment. Formed by local or state government and recognized by DoD, the LRA is the public entity responsible for representing the community's interests and developing or implementing the reuse plan for the installation.

The LRA is often the recipient of the property as well. The base transition coordinator is appointed by DoD to work as an ombudsperson for the community and often acts as liaison between the BCT and the LRA. The base transition coordinator is responsible for ensuring that property disposal and reuse issues are closely coordinated with environmental restoration initiatives, thereby enabling property to be transferred as efficiently as possible.

The BCT also works with the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB), which provides a major forum for public participation and input in the cleanup process. RABs consist of representatives of regulatory agencies, community members, and representatives of the installation. They provide a forum for discussion and exchange of information about BRAC cleanup activities. RABs exist to provide input on the BRAC environmental restoration process as key cleanup decisions are made. DoD has found that working with communities is the most effective way of carrying out DoD cleanup responsibilities at BRAC installations. This proactive stance helps minimize delays in the cleanup schedule that might arise if BCTs did not involve stakeholders and address their needs early in the process.

Within the BRAC framework, the BCT and the LRA have different functions and priorities. DoD is responsible for making cleanup decisions, while the LRA is responsible for implementing a land reuse plan for the property. Before a BCT can respond to the reuse priorities of the LRA, the LRA must organize itself and coordinate with its community constituents to determine realistic redevelopment priorities. Cleanup decisions are not dictated by land use, but rather by regulatory requirements and environmental restoration technology. It is DoD policy, however, to consider the intended land use stated in approved community reuse plans to the fullest extent reasonably practicable in making cleanup decisions. For the BRAC process to be successful, cleanup decisions and reuse decisions should be closely coordinated and must consider the past use of the property, fiscal and technical practicalities, and the community's preference for the future use of the property. DoD officials, regulators, RABs, and LRAs must work together to reach cleanup and reuse decisions that are both compatible and practicable. The BCT should try to meet the LRA's needs, but ultimately it is the BCT, with guidance from DoD and regulatory agencies, that makes the cleanup decisions in compliance with regulatory requirements.

